

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

## THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

THE American journals assert that Mr. Crampton has been dismissed; the British Government, through its organs in Parliament, alleges that it has received no notification of the fact, either from Mr. Crampton or any other person authorised to communicate with it. But the probability is that the dismissal has taken place, and that ere this sheet reaches the eyes of our readers Lord Clarendon will have been officially informed of it. In this case what is the policy the British Government should pursue? Shall it retaliate by dismissing Mr. Dallas? We trust not. To every Government must be conceded the right of dismissing an Ambassador who, either from a real or an imaginary cause, becomes personally disagreeable or unacceptable to its chief. Mr. Crampton, from no fault of his own, has placed himself in this position towards Mr. Pierce, and the kindred bullies who surround him; and it is for his own advantage as well as that of England and America that he should retire from functions which he can no longer exercise with advantage. In the case of Mr. Dallas no such reasons or feelings exist; and we should be sorry to see the Ministers of Great Britain imitating the petty spite of Mr. Pierce and the Cabinet of Washington by retaliation. Great Britain, in the dignity of unquestioned strength and unsullied honour, can well afford to put up with an affront which neither disgraces nor injures, and scarcely

need annoy, her. Perhaps the only way in which Lord Clarendon can properly signify to the American people the feeling of the British Government on the merely personal question will be to promote Mr. Crampton to some more distinguished Embassy. But, whatever may be done in this respect, it is clear that as long as Mr. Pierce is President it will be better for England to have no Ambassador in America.

Our American friends will perhaps think it very presumptuous in the people of England, and in the press which speaks their sentiments, to believe, notwithstanding all the bluster which comes from the American side of the Atlantic, that there will be no war between the nations. Such, however, is the opinion, based upon the great and satisfactory reason that England is prepared for war, and that America is not. Englishmen differ upon all questions. In fact, there is scarcely anything on which they are agreed. They live in a continual wrangle of theology and philanthropy. They dispute about Sabbaths and Sundays, about the policy of hanging notorious and justly-convicted murderers, about education, about surpluses, about lights before the altar, about endowments and disendowments, about "isms" and "ologies" without end; about peace in the abstract, and war wherever it rages; about the ambition of Russia and the decadence of Turkey; about Pope and Kaiser, and systems of government; and they will continue to wrangle on all or most of these topics as long as they are a nation.

But if there be one subject on which they do not differ it is that of a war with America. No one desires it. Every one condemns it. There is not a man amongst us who would not put up with thrice the insult from America that he would endure from France, from Russia, or from any other Power. There is no one who wishes to be the first to lift a hand against his brother over the water. The British people would look upon such a war as fratricidal; as a civil war of the worst kind—more dreadful and horrible than a war with any other nation of the earth. But if, in spite of remonstrance and forbearance, the wilful perversity of their unworthy Government, or any other cause, should drive America to strike the first blow, the feeling in England is equally strong to resist to the utmost extremity, and to teach America by the result that no State, great or small, shall inflict dishonour upon this nation while we have a soldier or a sailor left, or a shilling to pay him with. Let the Americans be assured of this. Let them not mistake a generous forbearance for pusillanimity, and a kindly feeling towards them for incapacity or unreadiness for the fight. Let them not miscalculate their own strength or ours; and, in spite of President Pierce and his reckless advisers, there will be no war between the nations. England does not want war, but England will accept it if driven into a position from which there is no escape without sacrifice of her self-respect. England is not yet in that position; and we trust,



THE FANCY DRESS BALL OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, AT THE HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)





for the sake of the freedom and civilisation of the world, as well as for the sake of America, that she never will be.

Every traveller has heard of the *cosas de Espana*—things peculiar to Spain, which no foreigner is supposed capable of understanding. The *cosas de America* promise to become equally mysterious and provoking. No Englishman is supposed to be competent to form a correct opinion of American politics. It is alleged that none but a native can appreciate them. They are *caviare* to Europe, and especially to England. To speak of them is to disparage and to offend America in one way or another. To praise the American Government is wrong; to dispraise it is insulting; to be silent about it is intolerable. To say that the worst men become Presidents and Ministers is to libel the whole people. To say that the best men are chosen is a libel that "riles" them still more, because it sounds like a sneer or an ill-natured jest; and to say that neither the best nor the worst are selected, but fair average men, is an affront equally unendurable. The press of England, which uniformly speaks of the American people with respect, but which does not speak of Mr. Pierce in the same style, is alleged to be utterly ignorant of American affairs, and accused of blowing up the embers of discord into a flame. But, after all, the English press and people are not quite so ill-informed upon America, as the Americans fancy. We know their strength and their weakness as well as, if not better than, themselves. We know their virtues and their vices; and we see the dangers, external and internal, which menace their tranquillity; and the rocks against which they threaten to wreck the future happiness of the most magnificent and most hopeful region under the sun. What is more, we can make allowance for their temptations. We can deplore the existence of the slavery question, which gnaws at their vitals; and can fully appreciate that great necessity of "annexation" which they will not always confess to be the guide of their political conduct, but which sits at the centre and moves the whole machinery of their public life. It is a grand idea that the North American Continent should be converted into one vast federation of free States—that the *débris* of the Spanish American Empire should be incorporated into the Union—and that all other races, Spanish and Indian, should retire before the all-conquering and all-pervading Anglo-Saxon. We believe that this great idea will ultimately be realised; and that not only Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Mosquitia, and the whole of Central America, but Mexico itself, will be successively conquered, *per fas aut nefas*, and swallowed up in the Union. By recognising this necessity the English people will have some clue to the mystery of American politics, and will neither wonder nor be annoyed at the gradual development of the plot, or its inevitable consummation. If, on the other hand, the Americans will content themselves with the chaotic or inchoate Spanish Republics, and the perishing empire of Montezuma, and avoid collision with the rights of Great Britain, they will work out the great problem with more rapidity and success than they can hope to do by any course of proceeding which would compel this country to resist them.

If England have rights in Central America, let the American Government purchase them, and not attempt either to bully or to coerce. With fair words England will sell at a cheap rate; but she will hold on if she be threatened, and stand upon her honour. The right that is not worth a sixpence in itself is of inestimable value the moment that it is unjustly and insultingly threatened.

Once for all let the American people understand that the British people desire to be not only their friends and customers, but their allies; that they have no inclination for a war; but that, even in the case of such near and dear relatives, they are prepared to stand upon their honour. The Americans have too many internal difficulties—that of Kansas is alone sufficient to make them keep the peace towards all Europe—to rush into war without necessity, merely to please the blustering and unprincipled persons to whom, in an evil hour, and by a combination of unhappy circumstances, they have temporarily confided the destinies of their great country. England could stand the shock of such a war—America could not. For this reason, if for no other—and there are many as good that might be cited—we believe that the difficulty will blow over. It is not always the man who talks most loudly of war who is the most anxious to embark in it; and President Pierce himself, reckless as he is, would perhaps regret more than any man in America to find the fortunes of his country involved in so scandalous and unjustifiable a war as that which he seems bent upon provoking. In the case of a war forced on by the ambition of an irresponsible autocrat there is no appeal to the nation. Fortunately, Mr. Pierce is not an autocrat; and the great nation which made, can unmake him.

#### THE FANCY-DRESS BALL AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ONE of the great events of the season was the Ball given on Friday night (last week) at the Hanover-square Rooms in aid of the Royal Academy of Music, which her Majesty was graciously pleased to honour with her presence.

The upper seats of the orchestra, opposite to the Royal box, were reserved for an orchestra of nearly fifty musicians, under the direction of M. Laurent; the lower seats in this gallery being reserved for the friends of the ladies patronesses and more distinguished visitors.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Regent of Baden, the Princess Royal, and a brilliant suite of lords and ladies of the Royal household, arrived shortly before eleven o'clock.

The Queen was received by the Earl of Westmoreland and his co-directors, and, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Lord Steward, entered the building.

The Queen and the illustrious visitors were at once conducted to the Royal box, on entering which the orchestra played the National Anthem; her Majesty remaining standing in the centre of the box, with the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary on her right hand, and the Princess Royal and the Duchess of Sutherland upon her left.

That portion of the saloon immediately in front of the Royal box was now cleared, and the Lord Chamberlain intimated her Majesty's desire that the ball should commence. The distinguished persons forming the two quadrilles, led by the Countess of Westmoreland and the Countess of Jersey, entered from an adjoining apartment, and, bowing as they passed the Royal box, ranged themselves in position for the dance.

The first quadrille, organised by the Countess of Westmoreland, was supposed to represent the Elements—four groups of dancers being em-

blematically costumed so as to figure respectively as Fire, Air, Earth, and Water. The most picturesque and expressive of these costumes were those of Air and Water, which rôles were discreetly cast to the ladies who looked as aerial and limpid as could be desired. The other set of quadrilles, got up under the superintendence of Lady Jersey, was intended as a symbol of "Night and its surrounding Stars." This, if not so light and ethereal as the former, was equally pretty and suggestive. Two other "illustrative" dances followed—one under the direction of the Countess of Harwood, entitled the "Siècle de Louis XIV.," the other, under that of Mrs. Charles Mills, representing the "Alliance." The costumes of the first will suggest themselves at once to our readers. Those of the last are scarcely more in need of description. Zouaves, Turks, English, and Sardinians being conspicuous among the characters. The music performed to the "Elements," and "Night with its surrounding Stars," was from Adolph Adam's new ballet of the "Corsaire;" that to "Louis XIV.," and the "Alliance" was a quadrille by Bosquet, called "Une Fête à Versailles."

After the "illustrative quadrilles" her Majesty descended into the room, where places were set apart for herself and suite underneath the gallery. Here the Queen remained conversing affably, not only with those immediately about her person, but with many others whom she recognised, with unusual condescension. Near her Majesty were the Duchess of Manchester and Lady Constance Grosvenor—who, the former as Cybele, the latter as Blanche of Castile, were the constant objects of comment and admiration.

When the Queen rose, she took the arm of the Earl of Westmoreland, and promenaded once round the room in the midst of the visitors, graciously saluting the various groups that stood apart to allow her freer circulation. The band continued playing the National Anthem until her Majesty had retired, having expressed to Lord Westmoreland how much gratification she had derived from her visit; and then the dancing was resumed with fresh energy.

Next week we shall engrave a few of the leading costumes.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

At last the arrival of seasonable and beautiful weather has begun to restore hope and courage to the country, so painfully and deeply affected by the dreadful calamities caused by the inundations. We have rarely seen any public affliction cause so marked and universal a sensation among the private circles of all classes as this has done: everywhere gloom and anxiety have prevailed; at every reunion this subject has been the one to which all conversation came round—this the topic in which the thoughts of all centred; and from every side poured in plans, not only for the relief of the sufferers, but for the prevention of such calamities in future. Meantime the most strenuous and laudable exertions are being made among all classes of the population to lessen the terrible effects of this fearful visitation, the whole extent of which is not yet known. On all sides subscriptions, public and private, religious and official, are being collected, and already vast sums have been got together for the material relief of the sufferers. The Empress has given a donation of 20,000 francs for herself, and 10,000 for her son; and few of the persons about the Court, of the public functionaries or of the members of any of the State or official bodies, have failed to follow her example; and collections have been made and charity sermons preached at the churches of all denominations. A few days since a party of forty *ouvriers* in the Faubourg Montmartre made their repast on bread and water at a restaurant which they were in the habit of frequenting; by this means they each saved fifteen sous of their day's wages, which, being collected, the sum was carried to the Commissaire de Police, for the benefit of the *inondés*. The most terrible anecdotes are everywhere being related of the results of the inundations, and some idea of the extent of the loss of property may be conceived by the fact that where, in one part of Lyons, a hundred and fifty houses stood, but eleven remain. The waters having invaded the graveyard of a convent, many of the graves were torn up, and the waves and the mutual contact of the coffins having broken the latter, the bodies of the nuns were seen floating about among the rest of the ruins. Whole families have been destroyed, and as yet the number of the victims who have perished in the falling of the houses can hardly be guessed at.

Meanwhile the preparations for the fêtes attending the christening are going on. A report was current last week that, in consequence of the public distress caused by the inundation, these would be deferred until August; but it is thought, all things considered, more advisable that they should take place at present. The Emperor has sent to Notre Dame a set of the most costly and magnificent altar ornaments which are to serve for the baptism of the Prince Imperial, and to remain afterwards as the property of the church. The health of the Empress may be considered as quite re-established. Last week her Majesty visited the whole of the cattle and agricultural exhibition, and was, among other things, greatly amused by the performance of a duet between a Tyrolean herdsman and his cow—the animal replying, by lowing at certain intervals, to the notes of his bagpipe. The closing of this magnificent and eminently successful exhibition is a subject of general regret, and we believe the efforts made to prolong its duration have been very numerous; the more so that until within the last four or five days the state of the weather was such as to render visiting a large portion of it an occasion of too much inconvenience and discomfort to be encountered, more especially by women, who seem to have taken little less interest in the sight than men have done.

Considerable doubts seem to exist relative to the Empress's visit to Biarritz, the medical men being of opinion that the journey and the change of climate are not likely to prove favourable to the Prince Imperial. In this case it seems little probable that the Empress will carry out her plan; but whether she will, therefore, remain stationary all the summer at St. Cloud, or will take some shorter excursion, is not, of course, known.

The Emperor leaves Paris about the 25th for Plombières, where he counts upon remaining for a fortnight or three weeks. His Majesty is accompanied by four officers of his household, and about fifty servants. The Queen Dowager of Denmark, and the Grande Duchesse Stephanie of Baden, have arrived in Paris for the christening.

It seems quite decided that the expedition of the Emperor to Algeria is to take place in September. The fact of his Majesty heading the expedition to Kabyle seems, however, to be "extremely doubtful; the risks, the difficulties, the defects of communication, and the prolonged absence such an undertaking must entail, presenting so many grave and important objections to the plan.

A trial little calculated to reassure the public with regard to the good faith of modern criticism has created a good deal of attention here. M. Gustave Planche, the well-known critic of art and literature, published in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" a most severe and detailed attack on the portraits of the King and Queen of Spain, in the Universal Exhibition, painted by a Spanish artist, Frederic Madrazo. So far so good. The critic has a right to express his opinion on such works as he has seen, and to make it public; but when he has not seen them—when, as is proved, the pictures never were in the Exhibition—when they can hardly be said, properly, to exist, one being merely in the state of a sketch in the artist's painting-room at Madrid—what then? Why, M. Gustave Planche is found "to have exceeded the legitimate rights (!) of criticism," and is called upon to pay a fine of 300 francs. M. de Mars, the *gérant* of the publication, is also condemned to 200 francs, his share of the costs. "The conviction pronounced against M. Planche," says a Belgian paper, "seems severe!"—it adds that "Nevertheless the well-known system of attack and fault-finding

adopted by M. Planche prevents his meeting with that sympathy which, under other circumstances, his brethren in art and literature would have felt for him."

##### THE CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.

The "border ruffians" of Missouri, whom the imbecile Pierce Government has suffered to ride roughshod over the free settlers of Kansas, have carried out their threatened purpose to burn the town of Lawrence, the headquarters of the abolitionists. For the last few weeks the inhabitants of the devoted town have been living under continual apprehension of an attack. The last steamer from New York brings the news of its having taken place, as will be seen from the following telegraphic despatch:—

CHICAGO, Monday, May 26.—The *Chicago Tribune* publishes an extra, based upon intelligence brought by three men directly from Lawrence. They state that a company of mounted men made their appearance near Lawrence on Wednesday, the 21st ultimo, where they halted until reinforcements had increased their number to 400 men. They bore flags and banners, with various mottoes and devices, but no United States' flag. During the forenoon the committee of public safety of Lawrence dispatched a messenger with a note to Marshal Donaldson, who headed the force, assuring him that the citizens would make no resistance to any process he might wish to serve, and asking protection for their lives and property. The Marshal made no reply, but at eleven o'clock he sent a Deputy-Marshal with a posse of ten men into the town. The Deputy summoned four of the citizens to assist in making arrests, and took G. W. Deitzler and J. W. Smith prisoners. The Deputy-Marshal, having thus tested the willingness of the citizens to respect his authority, went with his posse to the Free-state Hotel and dined, after which they removed the prisoners without molestation. Soon after this Sheriff Jones made his appearance with eighteen men, and demanded that all the public and private arms in the town be given up, giving the people five minutes to accede to his demand, and threatening, in case of refusal, to storm the town. He did not attempt to make any arrests, but said he came for the purpose of obtaining the arms. One field-piece was given up in answer to the demand, but the citizens refused to surrender their private arms. Jones then left, and in half an hour after returned with an overwhelming force and two pieces of artillery, with which he commenced cannonading the Free-state Hotel and the *Herald of Freedom* printing-office. The inhabitants commenced leaving the town, and the informants of the *Chicago Tribune* also left before the work of destruction was complete; but the hotel was burned and the press and type of the *Herald of Freedom* destroyed before their departure; and they had proceeded but about fifteen miles when (at eight o'clock in the evening) they saw a large volume of smoke and a great light in the direction of Lawrence, and they have no doubt of the destruction of the town. Another messenger, who left Leavenworth just before the departure of the boat, says that several men were killed by Jones's party. It is feared that General Pomeroy has been hung by the mob. Governor Robinson is at Leocompton, in custody of the authorities. Ex-Governor Reeder is supposed to be in a place of safety, and is daily expected in Chicago, by way of Nebraska and Iowa. Threats have been made to hang Robinson, Brown, and Deitzler. The Free-state men will make a stand at Topeka, and are now gathering at that point. Ex-Senator Atchinson is in the territory. The United States' troops are not allowed to move from their quarters, many of the soldiers being anxious to protect the settlers.

##### NICARAGUA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Senor Marcoleta, the Minister of Nicaragua at Washington, has protested against the reception of Padre Vijil (Walker's emissary) as representative of that State. He quotes what Mr. Marcy himself wrote on the 21st of December, 1855:—"Those who destroyed the former Government of that State (Nicaragua)," said the Secretary, on the 21st of December, 1855, "were not citizens of that Republic; nor have those who really are so, or any considerable portion of them, manifested, as far as it is known here, their free approbation of, or consent to, the present state of political affairs in Nicaragua. Until this shall happen, the President does not deem it expedient to receive either you or any other person as Minister of the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua." Senor Marcoleta goes on to say:—"The reasons which, officially and officially, are to-day alleged for the justification of the acknowledgment of a state of things created and maintained by American adventurers who, more than once, have been qualified by a highly-placed public functionary as pirates, robbers, and assassins, and as having dishonoured the Union, would, perhaps, have been more opportunely adduced at a former period; whereas they seem to ignore the treason perpetrated in Granada on the 18th of October, 1855, the circumstances which preceded, accompanied, and even nullified the capitulation of the 23rd of the same month, concluded and signed, not on a neutral territory, but under the terror of American bayonets and revolvers, not by legal and legitimate means, but by moral violence brought to bear upon General Corral, who was compelled to hasten to Granada, and who actually went there with the sole intention of saving the life of a considerable number of inoffensive and distinguished Nicaraguan citizens, who had been inhumanly thrown into prison and threatened with death unless the General-in-Chief submitted within a fixed term to the unjust, Vandalic, and atrocious demands of the Filibuster chief. Neither have there been taken into account the unpopularity and isolation of the Filibusters, nor the emigration of almost all the principal proprietors and merchants, the military chiefs and officers of inferior rank; nor the violence exercised over the population, who are impelled by bayonets to stay in the cities they long to leave." The Minister formally makes his protest, which he has forwarded to the Ministers of the foreign Powers.

##### CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 4th inst. report that considerable sensation had been caused by the discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate the Queen. The following are some details of the affair given by the *Diario*:—

A man named Rendondo Marquez organised a secret society three months ago, and a young carpenter was drawn into it. It having been resolved to kill the Queen, this young man was designated by lot to do the deed, and he was told that if he failed on her Majesty a sum of 2000 pistares should be given to him, and that if he failed to do so he should certainly be put to death by his fellow-conspirators. On the 28th ult., at the moment at which the carriage of the Princess of the Asturias approached the Calle del Arenal, a young man named Fuentes drew a pistol from his pocket, but a police agent seized his arm and prevented him from discharging the weapon. On being interrogated, he made known the facts above related. Just after his arrest Rendondo Marquez went to the palace, on pretext of making revelations respecting the conspiracy. No arms have been found in any house of the Calle del Arenal. Marquez is a native of Almadenejos, in the province of Ciudad Real. His political opinions have always been Carlist. He is a bold, enterprising man, and has been imprisoned for forgery.

From the account given by the *Nacion*, it seems that the Government were made acquainted with what was to take place by a note, sent anonymously by the young man Marquez himself. The *Gazette* says nothing of the affair. In the Cortes, M. Torrecilla called on the Government to say if there were any truth in the statements of the newspapers; but the Minister of Finance said that, as the matter referred to was under investigation by the tribunals, he could not give any details, but that, for the satisfaction of the Cortes and the country, he would state that the precious life of the Queen had been in no danger.

THE STATUE OF THE REV. JOHN WESLEY.—(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)—Will you kindly allow me space for a few words in reply to B. H., in your last week's Paper, respecting the Wesleyan Monument? The attitude given to the figure is an exaggeration of the model. The hand in the model is not so elevated as the engraving would give the idea of. It is intended to represent Mr. Wesley in middle life, just a century ago, preaching from his father's tomb in Epworth churchyard. The committee of management are carefully considering the points named by your correspondent—viz., the face, expression, position of hands, and general attitude. These and other important points will be fully inquired into before the model is submitted to any sculptor. The engravings which have hitherto appeared of the proposed monument do not faithfully represent the artist's small model, arising from a license taken by the first copyist. If your correspondent B. H. will send to, or call at, my address, I will furnish him with a small engraving of the monument, which more correctly represents the model than the engraving of which he complains. The committee of management will gladly consider any suggestions of persons favourable to the design, which may be addressed to, yours, &c., GEO. JNO. STEVENSON, Agent for London, 54, Paternoster-row.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. GEORGE GODWIN, F.R.S.—In acknowledgment of the assistance rendered in architectural details in the representation of the "Winter's Tale," and other plays, at the Princess's Theatre, Mr. Keen has presented to Mr. Godwin an elegantly-designed claret-jug in silver, bearing the following inscription:—"To George Godwin, F.R.S., from Charles Keen, as a slight token of the high appreciation entertained for valuable assistance in architectural details, while carrying out the design of placing before the public correct historical illustrations of 'Macbeth,' 'Henry VIII.,' and the 'Winter's Tale,' produced in the years 1853, 1855, and 1856, at the Royal Princess's Theatre, under Mr. Charles Keen's management. May, 1856."



THOUGHTS IN THOROUGHFARES.

THE eye of the philosopher has been offended during the present week by bills posted on the walls announcing the holding of a public meeting on the subject of the condemnation of Palmer. Free discussion is a right with which no reasonable person would interfere; but trial by jury may as well be superseded at once if a verdict delivered after a long inquiry, conducted with unusual care on all sides, is not to be regarded as final. Last week there seemed some danger of an attempt to set up a system of trial by newspaper; but within the last few days a disposition has been shown to take a step in the direction of trial by public clamour. This kind of thing, if yielded to, would form a precedent for Lynch law; for it must be remembered that, when once the principle is recognised of allowing clamour to supersede the verdict of a jury, there may be as much reason for reversing an unpopular acquittal as an unpalatable condemnation; and if the guilty are to be saved by a mistaken, or possibly a purchased, outcry, the innocent might by the same means be sacrificed. If verdicts are to be set aside at the will of public meetings, juries may be excused if they grow careless in the discharge of a duty which will lose much of its importance by the uncertainty that will be attached to its result, and jurymen will feel their responsibility materially diminished if their errors may be corrected by the press or on the platform. A great deal of nonsense appears to have been spoken at the meetings that have been held in the course of the week; and, among other absurd theories, it was laid down that "a man who is not fit to live is not fit to die." But, as everybody must do either one or the other, the position is rather untenable. Another philanthropist argued that "the greatest criminal required the longest interval for repentance"—a doctrine that would lead to the introduction of such sentiments as "Long life to the murderer."

If no other good was done by the debate on capital punishments the other night, in the House of Commons, the discussion was so far useful as to have elicited the fact, on the authority of the Home Secretary, that murder has not been on the increase, while other offences for which the punishment of death is no longer inflicted have become more numerous than they were formerly. By a popular error the reverse was supposed to have happened, and it was the strongest argument of the abolitionists that the mitigation of punishment caused a diminution of a particular crime; but it is far more satisfactory to be assured that the extreme penalty of the law is not needlessly enforced, and that executions are justified by the protection they afford to society.

What may be called the honours of crime have been already awarded to Palmer by his appearance in the wax collection of Madame Tussaud, where he figures among crowned heads, "magnificent additions," and other notabilities. Those living celebrities who occupy a "position" at the Baker-street Bazaar must feel little flattered by a compliment which is shared by every remarkable malefactor; and it is certainly no honour to be placed in the same exhibition or classed in the same advertisement with those who are only distinguished by their atrocities. It is rather too bad to be forced into the society of a parcel of murderers, and it is possible that a respectable living celebrity might obtain an injunction to prohibit exhibition of himself in evil company, or his friends might perhaps apply with some chance of success for a habeas to get him out of it. If Madame Tussaud continues to add to her collection of culprits, she had better open a condemned cell in addition to her "Chamber of Horrors," for the accommodation of her gang of murderers.

The Ascot week has afforded the Londoners a glimpse of a class of beings who must be gradually dwindling away, but who are found in sufficient numbers to supply the demand for "postboys" to the various equipages required by those who still cling to the road in preference to the rail, when visiting the races. As the occupation is fast dying out, it is not likely to attract any new hands; and the remnant of existing "boys" must consist, therefore, chiefly of those who have long ago adopted the pursuit, and whose boyhood is of a normal character. Some of these veterans in jackets have a venerable look, which affords a somewhat melancholy contrast to the name by which they still call themselves.

It would be curious to trace the lives of those whose pursuits appear to bring them into prominence for a very small portion of the year, and who during the greater part of the twelve months have no ostensible object of existence. Postboys and pantomime performers present a subject of reflection to the inquiring mind, which will naturally ask how the former live, except during the racing season, and what becomes of the latter from the expiration of one Christmas holiday to the commencement of another. Harlequin cannot go about the world producing magical effects with his wand, nor can Clown and Pantaloon supply their wants in private life with the cool effrontery which characterises their proceedings in a pantomime. Now that amateurs have taken to jumping through windows, stealing tradesmen's goods, and performing other pantomime pranks on the stage, the resources of the regular Scaramouch will be still more limited than they have been hitherto. Though gentlemen may make themselves buffoons in the cause of charity, they should remember that rivalry may be death to some of those who are mountebanks, not from choice, but from necessity.

A stranger in London looking only at the playbills exposed in the streets might fancy himself walking in a city of Italy, for almost every place of public amusement is devoted just now to Italian performances. Of the many irons which the managers have in the fire, the Italian Iron is undoubtedly the favourite. It is a curious fact that our most popular theatrical amusements are frequently those which are presented to us in any language but our own; and English performers sometimes find it desirable to de-naturalise themselves as it were, by appearing under foreign names, in foreign productions, in order to make themselves acceptable to an English audience. Everybody is delighted to find the Italian opera at home again in the Haymarket. But the performance of Italian operas in three or four different parts of the town seems rather superfluous; to devote so many English theatres to foreign opera is not only to offer the public more than is required of a particular kind of entertainment, but to throw a large number of persons out of their regular means of livelihood. The presentation of the "Trovatore" at four theatres at the same time is likely to cause a sudden demand for stage gipsies and chorus-singing "adherents," but the *Conte di Luna's* followers and *Arucena's* tribe will necessarily be thrown out of employ at the expiration of the brief period during which their services will have been required.

While Italian operas are being given in four places at once, there is a living to be got by four sets of nobles, conspirators, peasants, or bandits, as the case may be; but there will be no opening in every-day life for those who have been accustomed to quaff poison at so much per night in "Lucrezia Borgia," or sing "La la, la la," as the happy peasantry of "La Sonnambula." It seems to have been a fault with those connected with the amusements of the stage since the days of Sheridan never to have known how to give exactly enough of a good thing; for there has always been among theatrical managers a tendency to what is called overdoing it. Now that the great lyrical establishment in the Haymarket is again in full operation, it is better that the public patronage should not be frittered among a number of inferior projects which, without securing any success to themselves, might take away a small portion of that support which is necessary to establish an Italian opera in perfection at its legitimate home in Her Majesty's Theatre.

A WALKING PHILOSOPHER.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

There were in the Clonmel Union workhouse on the 1st of June, 1856, no less than 2036 paupers. At the corresponding period in 1855 the number had sunk to 952.

The latest intelligence from Australia announces the produce of the gold-fields at the enormous amount of twenty millions sterling per annum, with such a prospect of increase that the deficiency of labourers is the sole limit to a much larger product.

The Archbishop of Lyons has issued a mandate in which he attributes the inundations to the violations in his diocese of the law of the Church respecting the observance of the Sabbath!

Not a single London paper of Monday was received in Dublin. A spark of fire from the engine got into the luggage-van of the express train somewhere between Bangor and Holyhead, and the newspaper parcels of all the Dublin agents were completely destroyed.

The *Nord*, which was established at Brussels to support the Russian interests, has just been prohibited entering the Austrian dominions.

The Russian Government has given orders for reducing the personnel of the Finland fleet. A ukase orders that the colours of the disbanded militia shall be hung up in the cathedrals of the empire.

Captain Sheehy, 81st Regiment, has been appointed to fill the only vacancy in the Senior Department of Sandhurst College, to enable him to complete his studies there which he had commenced previous to his services at the siege of Sebastopol, as Assistant Engineer.

There is some talk of a great extension of the banking system in Prussia. Each province is to have a bank, it is said, independent of the Bank of Prussia, but connected with each other, and under the supervision of the Minister of Commerce.

The screw steam-ship *Gertrude*, built by Messrs. Martin Samuelson and Co., has accomplished the passage out to St. Petersburg in five days and nineteen hours, being the quickest run made to that port by any steamer this season.

The Supreme Court of Providence, Rhode Island, has returned a verdict of 27,000 dollars against an express company, for running over a little girl, and rendering her a cripple and idiot for life.

A plan of reform for the Federal Diet is to be laid before that body which has been agreed on by Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria.

Eupatoria has been completely given up to the Russians, who have hoisted their flag there. The 1200 Turks who remained there embarked for Constantinople on the same day that the town was restored.

Her Majesty's second state ball will take place on Tuesday next; her Majesty's last drawing-room for the season on Friday week, the 20th; and the last levee on the 25th inst.

Great activity is displayed at Piombières in preparing apartments for the French Emperor and his suite. The cost of this house to be occupied by the Emperor will be 10,000 francs for the season. Several superior officers have arrived in the town to superintend the preparations.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lady Codrington, wife of Lieutenant-General Sir William J. Codrington, K.C.B., to be one of the Bedchamber Women in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Lady Digby, resigned.

The Prince and Princess of Prussia will leave Berlin for London in the beginning of July. It is expected that the betrothal of Prince Frederick William and the Princess Royal of England will take place during their stay.

The Emperor Alexander arrived at Königsberg in the evening of the 3rd inst., and was received by the civil and military authorities. After dining at the palace, his Majesty left at seven o'clock for St. Petersburg in an open carriage and four.

Her Majesty intends to honour the Crystal Palace with her presence at the opening of the great waterworks on Wednesday next. It is understood that her Majesty will make the circuit of the basins in her pony carriage, in order that she may be enabled to witness the various effects produced by works covering so immense an area from all the most favourable points of view.

The Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden arrived in Paris on Sunday. The Emperor received his aunt at the station of the Strasbourg Railway. The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton (daughter of the Grand Duchess) were likewise present at the station on her arrival. The Grand Duchess visits Paris for the baptismal fêtes of the Prince Imperial.

The Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Montagu Villiers, recently appointed Bishop of Carlisle, will take his seat in the House of Lords, in consequence of the death of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The new Bishop of Gloucester will not be entitled to a seat until another vacancy occurs.

The proposed marriage of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia with the Princess Sidonia of Saxony has been broken off, in consequence of the Princess objecting to the difference of religion. The Princess Mary of the Netherlands is now spoken of for the Grand Duke.

Baron d'Offenberg is to be the Russian Commissioner for the reorganisation of the Principalities. It is yet uncertain whether Prussia will be allowed to nominate a representative on the Commission.

It is said that the under-secretaryship vacant by Lord Wodehouse having been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Imperial Court of Russia has been offered to Mr. Layard, M.P. for Aylesbury, at present at Constantinople.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has received the investiture of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle.

Lord Brougham arrived at Brougham Hall, from London, on Saturday evening last. We (*Westmorland Gazette*) are sorry to add that his Lordship looks very much indisposed.

Mr. Crampton, the British Ambassador in the United States, is a son of Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., M.D., Surgeon-General to the Forces in Ireland, and Surgeon in Ordinary to her Majesty in Ireland.

The mission of the Russian diplomatist, Kisseleff, to Rome, is not to conclude a Concordat, as was currently reported. His business is to make the final arrangements relative to the Catholic sees vacant in Poland. It is understood that the Papal and the Russian Governments have agreed on the persons to be appointed to them.

The inhabitants of Ramsgate, of which place Colonel Lake is a native, have resolved to present that gallant officer with a sword of the value of 100 guineas for his distinguished services at Kars.

His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon is about to visit Edinburgh with a numerous suite, on a scientific tour, and he may be expected in the course of the present month.

Marshal Pelissier is to leave Kamiesch to-morrow, the 15th of June. General Macmahon is to succeed him.

Dr. Kane has declined the request of Lady Franklin, that he would take charge of another expedition, in search of her long-lost husband, on the ground that his present pressing engagements would not permit him to leave.

Amongst the English visitors to the Paris Agricultural Exhibition, on the 9th inst., was Mr. Oliveira, M.P., who went specially to examine the collection of wines sent from Catalonia.

Rossini has received an ovation at Strasburg. All the performers of the theatre, recruited by a number of musicians, assembled under his windows by torchlight, and gave him a serenade.

Dr. Lankester has been appointed one of the Examiners in Natural Science of Candidates for the Civil Service of the East India Company.

Sir Colin Campbell arrived in town on Sunday evening last from the Crimea, after spending a few days in Paris. On the 30th of this month Sir Colin goes down to Glasgow, to receive the sword from the people of that city, which is to be presented by Sir Archibald Alison, the historian of the French Revolution, who has been selected to make the presentation.

The Polish refugees residing in Paris have been invited by Prince Adam Czartoryski to assemble at his mansion and sign a protest against the amnesty recently accorded by the Emperor of Russia.

The provision-merchants of Cork have voted a sum of £400 for a piece of plate to be presented to Mr. I. Butt, M.P., as a recognition of his services in their differences with the Admiralty relative to the late provision contracts.

On Sunday last the bands provided by public subscription again played in the Regent's and Victoria Parks, in the presence of an immense concourse of persons, whose number in the two parks was estimated at nearly 200,000.

The opening of letters at the Post-office is persisted in at Parma, Modena, and Rome. They are re-sealed and delivered; but arrests are frequent.

Nine hundred and eighty workmen, employed at Price's Patent Candle Company, have signed a memorial to the directors of the Crystal Palace, praying them to make Saturday a shilling day; as on that day they and the workmen of several other factories get a half-holiday.

A new line of steamers is about to be established between Liverpool and America, a company having been formed under the law of Limited Liability in Canada and this country, with a capital of £250,000, to run to Portland, in Maine, calling at Newfoundland and Halifax.

COUNTRY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE HIGHFIELD HOUSE OBSERVATORY, NEAR NOTTINGHAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10, 1856.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M. 151 feet above sea level.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of Day.	Rain in Inches.	Mean Temperature of Air at 10 P.M.	Mean Temperature of Air at 10 P.M.	Mean Temperature of Air at 10 P.M.	Amount of Rain in the Night.	Amount of Rain in the Day.	Mean Amount of Rain (in 10).
June 4	29.905	68.9	44.1	55.4	0.000	62.4	51.6	5	3	2.2	2.2
" 5	30.051	65.6	41.1	53.4	0.000	49.2	47.2	3	5	3.7	3.7
" 6	30.097	66.0	45.6	54.1	0.000	49.4	49.2	3	7	6.0	6.0
" 7	30.126	67.0	44.9	55.8	0.000	53.2	51.5	3	5	7.7	7.7
" 8	30.017	68.4	53.0	60.0	0.000	58.3	57.1	6	6	5.0	5.0
" 9	29.932	67.5	51.1	57.9	0.000	54.2	53.7	2	5	1.7	1.7
" 10	29.919	72.0	42.9	56.5	0.000	52.4	51.4	2	5	5.6	5.6
Mean	30.011	67.9	46.1	56.2	0.000	53.0	51.7	3.1	5.6	5.6	5.6

The range of temperature during the week was 30.9°.

The weather exceedingly fine, with white streaks in valley at night.

The direction of the wind was—on 4th W., became N.W. at 10 a.m.; N. at 7 a.m. on 5th, N.N.E. at 7 a.m., N.E. at 3 p.m., E.N.E. at 3 p.m.; N.N.E. at 7 a.m. on 6th, N.E. at 3 a.m., N.W. at 10 a.m., N.N. at 11 a.m., N. at 11 a.m., N.E. at 11 a.m., N.N.W. at 12 p.m., N. at 12 p.m., N.E. at 2 p.m., E.N.E. at 3 p.m., N.E. at 3 p.m., moving to E.S.E. at 3 p.m.; and to S.E. at 2 a.m. on the 7th, and then to S.W. at 2 p.m. a.m. to W.S.W. at 3 a.m., S.W. at 7 a.m., S. at 9 a.m., S.S.W. at 9 a.m., S.W. at 2 p.m., W. at 7 p.m.; S.W. at 1 p.m. on 8th, W.S.W. at 3 p.m., S.W. at 2 p.m.; S.S.W. at 4 a.m. on 8th, S.W. at 5 a.m., W.S.W. at 2 p.m., W. at 5 p.m., W.N.W. at 6 p.m.; W. at 5 a.m. on 10th, W.S.W. at 7 a.m., W. at 2 a.m., in which quarter it remained.

On the 10th, from 4 till 7 p.m., solar halo.

On 4th Milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*) in flower. On the 7th the Cock-chaffer (*Melolontha vulgaris*); and on the 10th the Bracken-cuckoo (*Scarbæus stercorarius*) arrived in numbers.

E. J. LOWE.

PEACE COMMEMORATION AT NEWBURY.—This fête took place on Tuesday last, when Newbury was gaily decorated with flags and mottoes; wreaths of evergreens, may, laburnum, and lilac suspended from the windows; and triumphal arches erected in various parts of the town. A procession was formed of the children of the various schools, each child carrying a little flag, and each school its banner; then, the various societies, with banners and music; next, the Mayor and Corporation; followed by the children and aged persons from the workhouse. About 5000 persons dined in the streets: then followed a variety of rustic sports; and the day concluded with a brilliant display of fireworks.

MORMON EMIGRATION FROM PRESTON.—The emigration of the inhabitants of our town, under the auspices of the Mormons, is more extensive than we were led to imagine. We find it is not unusual for husbands to return home at night and find wife, daughter, and children fled, the house stripped, and a pretty long list of debts incurred on the eve of departure left unpaid. Tradesmen, too, in seeking after debtors, are astonished to find those who promised to pay off to the land of promise. A hard case has recently come under our notice. A labouring man took his wages home on the Saturday evening, returned to his work, which detained him until a late hour. When he had finished his labour he again returned home, but found his wife and family had fled, and his home stripped. Subsequently he ascertained that, instead of applying his wages to their proper use, they had run deeply in debt, and allowed the money to accumulate, to assist them in their flight.—*Preston Guardian*.

SUNDAY MUSIC IN LEEDS.—On Sunday last the band on Woodhouse Moor was again largely attended by the people of Leeds. At three o'clock, when the stream of people was at its greatest, there could not be less than 20,000 persons on the moor. In consequence of the rather high wind which prevailed, the orchestra had been fixed in a hollow near the cricket-ground; and the large audience dotted the hill-side in a very picturesque group. In the intervals between the playing of the band a general promenade was established. A cab was furiously driven along the line of the crowd, from the open windows of which a man distributed handbills by hundreds to the gamins who kept up with him in his progress. This plan was followed during the whole of the afternoon. The conduct of the people was exemplary.

THE TIPPERARY BANK.—There was a meeting on Monday in Master Murphy's office for striking a call of £40 per share against all parties appearing on the list of contributors to the Tipperary Bank, save the English shareholders and Messrs. Vincent Scully and Wilson Kennedy, the former case standing over until judgment shall have been pronounced by the Master of the Rolls on the appeal now before him; and the cases of Mr. Scully and Mr. Kennedy being allowed to stand for a few days.

ALLEGED MURDER IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—A farmer at Winkbourn, near Southwell, Nottinghamshire, named Thomas Johnson, has been committed on a coroner's warrant for trial, upon the charge of poisoning Mary Clarke, his housekeeper, thirty-seven years of age, who since January last had lived with him as his wife; he is a widower with five children. She was addicted to drunkenness, and he had often beaten and kicked her in a very brutal manner. A post-mortem examination left no doubt as to the fact of her having been poisoned.

OPENING OF NEW DOCKS AT WEST HARTLEPOOL.

IN THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for June 12th, 1856 (No. 563), we gave an illustration and description of the opening of the second dock at West Hartlepool. We now illustrate the opening of the third—to be called the Swainson Dock. This event, which is of the utmost importance to the commerce of West Hartlepool, came off with appropriate ceremony on Tuesday, the 3rd June. These new docks complete the original plan of commercial accommodation in this rapidly-rising town.

The increase which has taken place in the commerce of the port will be apparent by a glance at the following short statement:—The revenue of the dock and railway for twelve months, ending with December, 1854, was £120,773 6s. 5d.; for twelve months, ending December, 1855, £146,952 10s. 1d. In the past year of 1855 the coal shipped and conveyed by the company was 1,196,258 tons, being an increase of nearly 200,000 tons over the coal tonnage of the preceding year, 1854.

The steam communication between West Hartlepool and Hamburg, though only of recent establishment, has produced a most encouraging result. Thus, the return to her Majesty's Customs of the value of merchandise (exclusive of coal) exported foreign from West Hartlepool, whilst giving £267,709 in the year 1854, has shown £782,739 in the year 1855—being an increase in 1855 over 1854 of £515,030, and the latter was a year of war. The return of peace with Russia will, no doubt, in due time, have its beneficial effect upon this undertaking; and attention has already been given to the early opening and development of trade between West Hartlepool, Russia, and the Baltic ports.

In the twelve months ending Dec., 1855, the number of ships entering the docks was 4816.

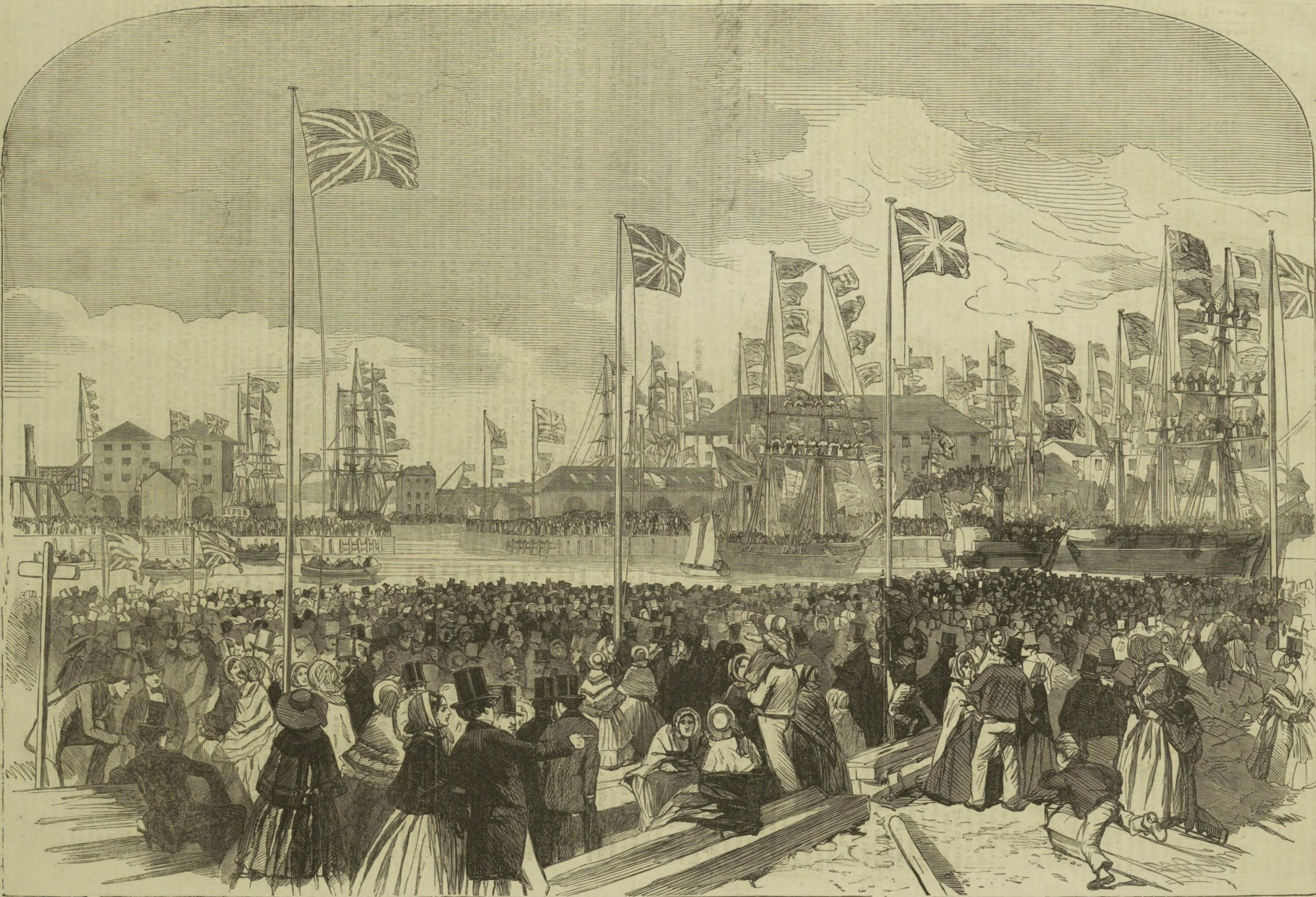
The Company's Harbour and Dock works now consist of—tidal harbour, 44 acres; first coal dock, 8 acres; second (coal and merchandise dock), 14 acres; third (merchandise) dock, 10 acres; timber float and timber stone yards, 10 acres; total, 86 acres. The extent of available dock quay space is 3494 lineal yards, or nearly two miles. The first graving dock is 320 feet long and 70 feet wide. The second dock is 350 feet long and 72 feet wide. Each is provided with large ship-building yards adjoining, which are complete with all requisite machinery and conveniences for extensive wood and iron ship-building. There is also a considerable range of bond and other warehouses, transit sheds, &c. In short, the harbour, docks, quays, staiths, and terminal dock arrangements of this company at West Hartlepool occupy a space of 145 acres; and it must be ever remembered that these works were commenced on a nearly barren shore, backed by hills of blown sand, and are the entire production of little more than eight years, whilst the town surrounding them is increasing beyond all expectation. Its population, which eight years ago did not exceed 400, now numbers at least 8000 souls, and the land for building purposes continues in great demand at highly remunerative prices.

It was calculated by those accustomed to estimate numbers of people congregated together that 50,000 were present to witness the opening of the new dock. The steam and other vessels assembled in the beautiful bay of Hartlepool, where the sea was perfectly calm, and the effect was very fine as the procession entered the docks. Two of the Company's steamers, the *Ward Jackson* (loading for St. Petersburg), and the *Zingari*, as they passed with yards manned, were received with enthusiastic cheering and salutes, whilst the procession was led by three life-boats, fully manned and equipped, two belonging to the dock company and one to the seamen; a finer, harder set of men could not be seen together than the crews of these boats, who showed clearly their efforts would not be wanting to save life and property whenever required.

The Directors and their friends, to the number of about 800, sat down to dinner, by invitation of the company, in a spacious marquee, Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq., presiding; and, that the ceremonies might be appropriately concluded, the Company's workmen, the contractors' men, and others employed on the works, assembled the following evening in the same tent, to the number of nearly 1000, and partook of a substantial repast. The whole passed off not only without accident, but without confusion.

The accompanying View of the opening ceremony is from a sketch by Mr. J. W. Carmichael.





OPENING OF THE NEW DOCKS AT WEST HARTLEPOOL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



## THE ASCOT RACE PLATE.

WE engrave the three elegant Prizes which have been run for at Ascot in the past week. In point of design and execution they are equal, if not superior, to any prizes contested for on former occasions; and the Ascot Plate, in classic character and perfection of working in metal, usually, to quote a sporting phrase, "bears away the bell."

The prizes, or "Cups," are three in number, viz., the "Ascot Cup," the "Gold Vase," and the "Royal Hunt Cup." The first two of these have been manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Garrard, jewellers to the Crown, in the Haymarket, from designs and models by Mr. Cotterill; the third has been manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, gold and silver smiths to her Majesty, in Bond-street, after a model and design by Mr. Alfred Brown.

The "Gold Vase" in its design illustrates the legend which Sir Walter Scott has made popular, in his account of the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." It is a group representing the White Doe of Rillstone alluring Thomas the Rhymer into Fairyland. The story is thus told:—The Rhymer, in his youth, was attracted by the Fairy Queen into Fairyland, from which, after a visit of seven years, he was allowed to return to Scotland, conditionally, that when sent for by her Majesty he should come back again to her abode. He is sent for; and he is, moreover, obliged, by the force of the fairy spells, to follow the White Doe. The artist represents



THE GOLD VASE.—THE WHITE DOE OF RILLSTONE ALLURING THOMAS THE RHYMER INTO FAIRYLAND.



THE ASCOT CUP.—PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA.

his departure, the doe leading the way, and Thomas following on horse-back:—

The elfin harp his neck around  
In minstrel guise he hung;  
And on the wind in doleful sound  
Its dying accents rung.  
Farewell, my father's ancient tower!  
A long farewell, said he.

The scene of pleasure, pomp, or power  
Thou never more shall be.  
Some said to hill, and some to glen,  
Their wondrous course had been;  
But ne'er in haunts of living men  
Again was Thomas seen.

The design and execution of this group are admirable.

The "Ascot Cup," which is nearly three feet in height, independently of the base, illustrates the mythological tale of Perseus and Andromeda. The serpent is twining round the rock, and making his way up to the spot on which Andromeda is fastened. Perseus, on his winged horse, is attacking the monster with the sword with which he slew the Gorgon, and is defending himself with the shield of Medusa. The artist has very properly not adhered too closely to the description of the poet Manilius,



THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.—DEATH OF THE BEAR, THE BUCK, AND THE FOX.



THE INUNDATION AT LYONS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



which, indeed, it would be almost absurd, if not impossible, to represent in a group of silver statues. The execution of this piece of plate is very effective, and the outline very fine.

The "Royal Hunt Cup" is a tazza-shaped bowl, supported on a stem, around which are three distinct groups of figures, representing the death of the bear, the death of the buck, and the death of the fox, all admirably modelled, and of the most elaborate workmanship. The hunters, the dogs, and the animals of the chase, are distinct in character, but all unite to make a very perfect whole, full of vigorous truth. The brim is ornamented with stags' heads, which form what may be called its handles; and around the external part of it are represented, in bas-relief, a stag-hunt, and a herd of deer, in very good taste. This is, in all respects, a noble "Hunt Cup."

### THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

On Monday morning last the French Emperor again started on a long journey to inspect the inundations. It is said that when at Tours his Majesty desired to proceed further down the Loire, but was prevented by the flooded state of the roads. At all events, whether in pursuance of a previously-formed intention, or in consequence of news received in the course of the night, his Majesty left the Palace of St. Cloud shortly after six on Monday morning for the Western Railway station, whence, at seven, he started in a special train for Chartres and Le Mans, with the intention of going by that route to Angers. He arrived at Chartres at 8.50, at Le Mans at 11.7, and at 11.40 left the latter place in a travelling carriage with post horses for Angers. The alarming news relating to the latter town had probably a considerable effect upon his determination.

On the 6th inst. at noon the Trelazé road was cut through by the waters, and the village and slate quarries surrounded. A telegraphic despatch, dated five in the afternoon, stated that the waters were already up to the first-floor windows, and were rising with incredible rapidity. Part of the slate quarries were by that time under water.

It appears from later accounts that the workmen made immense efforts to save the quarries, which were the pride and glory of "Black Angers," but all without effect. Some of the principal ones are utterly destroyed. Local letters say that upwards of 10,000 men, women, and children are by this catastrophe thrown out of work, and not only so, but they are without house or home, and too probably without bread.

The Emperor reached Angers at half-past six p.m. on Monday, and proceeded immediately to inspect the slate quarries of Trelazé. His reception, both in the town and faubourgs, is represented as having been most enthusiastic. It will be remembered that the local insurrection which led to the notorious trials at Angers emanated in a great measure from the slate quarries of Trelazé.

The *Journal du Cher* of the 5th contains afflicting accounts of the disasters which have occurred by the inundations of the Cher, Allier, Yèvre, and Auron. A number of bridges have been carried away, and the railway has been intercepted at various points. The waters have, however, commenced declining and the communications are re-established. A temporary road has been constructed on piles between Bourges and Vierzon, and it was hoped that communications would soon be free between the former town and Orleans. St. Armand suffered severely, but the victims were received with warmth by both rich and poor. Count Jaubert has given shelter to many families in his château. The waters of the Allier resembled a vast lake, and committed innumerable ravages, but no loss of life is mentioned in its neighbourhood, though many unfortunate persons were in great danger. At a little village named Crèvery three families were surprised by the rise of the Allier, and were only saved at the last moment by the devotedness of some boatmen; a few instants after they had been taken from the roofs of the houses on which they had sought refuge the waters swept over them. Another narrow escape took place near Vichy, where two children were surprised by the rise while fishing on a little island in the Allier. They had time only to climb into a high tree when the island was covered. They remained in that terrible position from Thursday evening to Saturday morning, and the provisions they had taken with them were exhausted. No one dared to render them assistance, as to approach the spot was to encounter almost certain death. Three sailors from the Crimea, however, placed themselves in a boat, and, with the father of the children, set off for the island, followed by the prayers of all the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. These intrepid men succeeded in rescuing the two children, and on returning to Vichy they were welcomed with enthusiasm.

The *Courrier de Lyons* contains the following:—

Notwithstanding the torrents of rain which fell during the whole of Thursday the Rhone has not sensibly risen, and all fears of further mischief are, for the present, at an end. The utmost activity prevails in the works necessary for removing the stagnant water which lays from the Tête d'Or to the Vitrolerie. All the Grand Rue of the Guillotière is now free from the bridge of that name to the Place Saint-Louis. This is the point which suffered most, and deep ravines are cut in many places by the torrent by which the houses were swept away. One house, two stories high, and built apparently with great solidity, was thrown down, and six persons who were in it at the time perished. The Saone, which during the last day or two had risen, appears now to have reached its height, and, indeed, has slightly receded. In its present state it would have covered the whole of the Quais St. Antoine and des Celestins but for the embankments which were thrown up when the waters lately receded at the lowest parts of those quays. The wind, which for the last month has been blowing from the south, has now come round to the north, which will very materially tend to cause the rivers to empty themselves.

The Lyons journals of Saturday state that since the previous evening rain had fallen heavily, but the Saone had not risen, and that the water continued to recede from the inundated parts, in consequence of the trenches which had been cut by the water company having been opened. A number of soldiers, provided with pickaxes, had also been sent into the inundated quarters, in order to cut deep channels to facilitate the escape of the water. The Rhone has completely returned to its bed, at least in that part which passes through Lyons. The journals continue to mention a number of incidents which occurred during this terrible visitation.

### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

#### THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

The Right Rev. James Henry Monk, D.D., Bishop of the United Sees of Gloucester and Bristol, was the only son of Charles Monk, Esq., an officer in the 49th Regiment. He was born at Buntingford, Herts, in 1783. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was seventh wrangler and junior Chancellor's medalist in 1804. He became a Fellow of his College in 1805, and in 1808 he was elected Regius Professor of Greek in the University. He was made a tutor in 1815, and was appointed Dean of Peterborough in 1822. It was he who, in conjunction with Dr. Kaye and others, first urged the proposal for the institution of a classical tripos, although it was not until 1824 that their great desire was accomplished. After being chosen, in 1826, Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation, and named, in 1830, a Prebendary of Westminster, Dr. Monk was, in the July of the latter year, consecrated Bishop of Gloucester, to which see that of Bristol was united, in October, 1836. Dr. Monk owed his elevation to the Deanery, and afterwards to the Bishopric, to his high academic standing, his profound learning, his publications on classical literature, and his great eloquence as a preacher. Dr. Monk was the author of various erudite and religious works and essays. His most known productions were his "Life of Dr. Richard Bentley," and his several editions of the tragedies of "Æschylus." Dr. Monk married, in 1822, Miss Hughes, only daughter of the Rev. Hugh Hughes, Rector of Hardwicke, Northamptonshire, and has had issue. The Right Rev. Bishop died of disease of the heart on the 8th inst., at Stapleton Palace, Bristol.

#### MARIA THERESA, COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY.

The Right Hon. Maria Theresa, Countess of Shrewsbury and of Waterford, died rather suddenly at Paris on the 4th inst. after a short illness. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of William Talbot, Esq., of Castle Talbot, in the county of Wexford, by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Lawrence O'Toole, Esq., of Buxton, in the same county. The Countess of Shrewsbury was born the 21st May, 1795, and was married at Bath on the 27th June, 1814, to John Talbot, Esq., who became seventh Earl of Shrewsbury on the demise of his uncle, Charles, the sixteenth Earl, in 1827, and who died at Naples, suddenly, the 9th November, 1852. By this marriage her Ladyship had issue a son, who died in infancy, and two daughters; the elder of these is Maria Althea Beatrice, who was created a Princess by the King of Bavaria, and who is married to Prince Doria Pamphili Landi, and has issue one son and four daughters. The Countess of Shrewsbury's younger daughter was Catherine Gwendoline, who was the first wife of Mark Antony, Prince de Borghese, who died in Italy on the 27th October, 1840, leaving an only daughter, now the wife of Rodolph, Prince de Piombino, Duke of Sora.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 15.—4th Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 16.—Joseph Bonaparte proclaimed King of Spain, 1808.  
TUESDAY, 17.—John Wesley born, 1703.  
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815.  
THURSDAY, 19.—Inigo Jones died, 1652.  
FRIDAY, 20.—William IV. died, and Queen Victoria acceded, 1837.  
SATURDAY, 21.—Income Tax imposed, 1842.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 21, 1856.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 15	0 15	0 40	1 0	1 20	1 45	2 25

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\* \* \* Next week we shall illustrate the Baptism of the Imperial Infant at Paris. We are compelled, by pressure of other subjects, to defer until our next Engravings of the Bazaar at Wellington Barracks; characteristic illustrations of the Royal Academy of Music Costume Ball; the Printers' Almshouses (opened on Wednesday); the proposed Road through St. James's-park; and the completion of our illustration of the Paris Agricultural Show. Notices of the British Institution and Crystal Palace Picture Exhibition are also unavoidably deferred.

### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1856.

THE news from Kansas this week, which we have given elsewhere, will show how powerful the motives were which inspired the foreign policy of President Pierce. The hope of creating a war mania, and thereby withdrawing public attention from the disgraceful conduct of the "border ruffians" of Missouri, and the still more disgraceful conduct of a Government which could lend its aid to such proceedings, has evidently been the object aimed at by the American Government in its attempt to pick a quarrel with England, and in its recognition of General Walker. To understand what is now going on in Kansas we must take a glance at the previous history of that territory. By the Nebraska Act, which received the signature of the President in 1854, it was enacted that each new State or territory should, through its Legislature, decide whether it should be free soil or slave soil, instead of leaving that question to the decision of Congress, as had been the case formerly. Under this act the election of the Kansas Legislature was appointed to take place in March, 1855, and, if the decision had been left to the *bonâ fide* inhabitants of the territory, there can be no doubt that they would have established freedom by a large majority. But this was what the slaveholders were determined to prevent at all hazards. Accordingly, when the day of election arrived, large bands of slavery men from Missouri, armed with bowie-knives and Colt's revolvers, passed over into Kansas, drove the free settlers from the polls by force and intimidation, and elected a slave legislature. This illegal parliament assembled shortly afterwards, and passed a number of laws for the maintenance of slavery.

The people of Kansas protested against this outrage, and, when the "border ruffians" had withdrawn, elected a legislature representing their own opinions on slavery. They also elected a delegate to the House of Representatives; and the Missourians, having invaded the territory once more, elected a delegate also.

The free settlers applied for admission to Congress through their representative, but Congress was not able to make up its mind on the subject; all it could do was to appoint a committee of investigation, which commenced its sittings in the town of Lawrence last April. The evidence given before that committee leaves no room for doubt as to the systematic and extensive invasion of "border ruffians" from Missouri, at the election held in March, 1855. Evidence has been given that several members of the sham legislature, which President Pierce recognises as "the regularly constituted authority" in Kansas, have all along been residents of Missouri; indeed, so far as it has gone, the evidence is of the most conclusive character as to the violent and illegal conduct of the pro-slavery party. As the "border ruffians" were closely watching the progress of the inquiry, they felt alarmed at the startling disclosures made by the various witnesses, and resolved to exert their pretended authority with a view to quash the investigation. Having ascertained that the imbecile Government, in its anxiety to propitiate the slave power, was ready to back them to any extent, they established a complete reign of terror in Kansas. For several months past they have been sending bands of armed men into the territory, who have committed serious outrages against the peaceable settlers, under the pretence of enforcing the laws passed by the sham legislature; but the revelations brought to light by the committee of inquiry appear to have made them utterly reckless. A few weeks ago they attempted to arrest Governor Reeder, an anti-slavery member of the committee, on a charge of contempt of the authorities, with the evident intention of breaking up the

inquiry. There has also been a systematic attempt to annoy and harass the free settlers in every possible way, in the hope of driving them out of the territory.

As the anti-slavery settlers in Kansas have stood firm to their principles, the "border ruffians" have found it necessary to resort to more violent measures to accomplish their purpose. A fortnight ago we were told that twelve hundred armed men from Missouri, with several pieces of artillery, had encamped near the town of Lawrence, their professed object being to arrest certain persons who were said to have broken the laws passed by the sham legislature of Kansas. On the 21st ult. these rebels, as they ought to be called, under the command of a Government official, approached the town of Lawrence, and, though no resistance was offered, the Free-state Hotel, the Governor's house, and two printing-offices were destroyed by fire, two Free-state men were shot, and from subsequent accounts there is reason to believe that the whole town was burnt by the armed mob of Missouri, acting under the authority of a United States' Marshal.

The news of this disgraceful outrage has raised a storm of indignation throughout the free states against Mr. Pierce. Everybody seems to feel that the crisis of the Union has come at last. Even the Government organ admits this. Speaking of Kansas, it says:—"Whatever other question may enter into the contest, the slavery issue, as included in the Kansas measure, must and will take precedence—in comparison with it all other questions are of minor importance." Most assuredly it will, in spite of all the attempts of the Pierce Cabinet to sink that subject in the excitement caused by a foreign war. The slavery question must be settled, even if it should lead to a dissolution of the Union. And will the American people go to war with England while such a contest is raging in their own territories? We think not.

Last week we published a few remarks on the subject of Public Art in this country, as suggested by the arrangement and adornment of our thoroughfares, and the State culture of Art generally. On Friday week, in Committee of Supply, the manner in which these affairs are regulated, or rather the wayward accidents to which they are subject, was strangely illustrated. It is impossible to read the proceedings in the House of Commons upon the two votes for £10,000 for "defraying the cost of removing the Science and Art Branch of the Educational Department of the Council-office from Marlborough House to Kensington Gore," and of £24,700 "for the purpose of constructing a road through St. James's-park from Pall-mall to Buckingham-gate, and for a footbridge over the ornamental water," without marvelling at the systematic jobbery and inscrutable influences which permeate all our public arrangements in their pettiest details, and which in despotic countries, unsupported by the sanction of legislative control, would be impossible. It is not going too far to say that, if our representative system is a noble palladium in the larger matters of policy, it leads to gross abuses and contemptible absurdities in the smaller interests of the community.

We will take the Park question first. Six months, or more, ago a loud burst of indignation ran through all Cockayne at the notion, obscurely bruited, that, in order to meet the requirements of Westminster and Pimlico, a public road and bridge were about to be thrown across St. James's-park and its ornamental water. The outcry was so loud and strenuous that the competent official authorities, whoever they might be, who would have to carry out the plan, hesitated in the middle of their work; and the whole subject was referred to a Select Committee of the House of Commons, who, by a large majority, decided against the proposed work of disfigurement, and recommended as an alternative the opening of a public thoroughfare through the gate by Marlborough House, at the end of Pall-mall, and thence to Buckingham-gate. This report was received and approved by the House; and on Friday week only the simply formal proceeding remained to be gone through, of voting the sum of £24,700 for the expenses of carrying out the alteration so agreed upon. Under what inspiration the House acted we will not pretend to say; certainly a more absurd figure the legislative wisdom never cut than when, on the motion of Lord Robert Grosvenor, it reversed and stultified all its former labours in this matter, and refused the paltry grant by a majority of 192 against 70. In vain the members of the Government came forth in all their strength, from the Premier down to the Secretary of the Treasury, to support the Ministerial plan. The whipper-in, apparently, had lost the clue to the multitude of ordinary hangers-on, and a disgraceful defeat was the result. Those who feel interested, upon grounds of public convenience, in the realisation of the proposed plan for opening a thoroughfare across the park will doubtless feel aggrieved that a public question, affecting the personal comfort, as well as the time and money, of a large portion of the community, should have been sacrificed for the sake, or pretended sake, a small pecuniary outlay, which, if it had come to the push, they would gladly provide for by a street-to-street subscription in Belgravia. The dispassionate observer, when he considers these things, will recall the old saying, that there are "more ways than one of killing a cat," and more ways than one of getting out of an awkward dilemma. Foreigners, who know how jealously John Bull guards his rights and his purse will marvel that whilst the Government freely took upon itself to throw away some twenty or thirty thousand pounds for a three hours' display of stupid fireworks and gas illuminations, upon its own responsibility, without the slightest reference to Committee of Supply, it could not venture upon a similar outlay for an important work of public improvement.

With respect to the removal of the Science and Art Department from Marlborough House, we believe it to be a matter of inevitable necessity, as that mansion will, before long, be required as the residence of the Prince of Wales. Some people imagined that it might have been advantageously transferred to Burlington House, recently purchased by the Government, and very centrally and conveniently situated for such a purpose; but it appears that this new acquisition had been already appropriated to the use of the Council of the London University, and for other purposes, and, therefore, nothing remained but to build up something for the occasion—a temporary building, of course, for all



our public dispositions of this sort are temporary and fluctuating—an excellent arrangement in the interests of those who make a trade in public works. And in truth we can see no great objection to the erection of the proposed structure on the large vacant space of ground at Kensington Gore, purchased for some £350,000, partly out of the surplus funds in the hands of the Great Exhibition Commissioners, and partly out of the public funds. This joint estate has been lying waste for now some four years, and it is quite time that a portion of it should be put to account. But, whilst we concur in the modest vote of £10,000 in the interests of science in this particular disposition, we must not conceal the fact that we look forward with apprehension to what may possibly follow upon this very small beginning; what huge architectural abominations, what flagrant "jobs," may grow out of this first Commission. The story and process of public works in this country is a beaten track—a stereotyped page; one which excites the disgust and laughter of foreigners; and we much fear that, unless the public resolutely interpose, it will be adhered to to the end, and repeated in numberless editions, with copious additions, until, in disgust, all thought of honourable art-culture, all public pride in art, is abandoned. Before another shilling is laid out upon public works for art or educational purposes—before a pretence at adding to the public buildings of the metropolis is sanctioned—the public have a right to know something of the whole scheme of works proposed, and of the talent to be employed upon them. It has a right, further, to know with what department of the Government the responsible charge of carrying out the works will rest; and it has a right to exercise a free judgment as to whether the talent proposed to be employed is such as shall do credit to the country, and whether the official at the head of the controlling department is a man competent to direct its labours. Notoriously none of these conditions exist at the present moment; and therefore, reserving our opinion upon many matters of detail, we, in the name of the arts and the public press of England, protest against further movement in this matter until desiderata so patent are supplied.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

HER Majesty's ships *Nile*, 91, *Shannon*, 51 (new screw-frigate), the *Pylades*, 21, and *Cossack*, 21, have been telegraphed to prepare for sea ("foreign service") with all possible dispatch. Their destination is believed and currently reported to be North America. The *Cossack* is said to have had orders for Halifax, and this is supposed to be the intended destination of the squadron now so instantaneously ordered to prepare for active service. The *Arrogant* had received instructions to fit out for the conveyance of the British Ambassador and staff from England to St. Petersburg, but she has now returned the fittings and supplied their places with something more substantial. On Tuesday evening, at half-past six, the *Arrogant* steamed through Spithead and down Channel under sealed orders. The *Shannon* is not yet commissioned, but was put in hand on Tuesday, to be prepared for a crew with the utmost dispatch, and a vast body of artificers were set upon her to expedite her readiness. All the commanders of the gun-boats at Portsmouth were also called to the Port Admiral's on Tuesday morning, it was rumoured, to receive instructions for having their respective vessels ready for active service at telegraph notice. When these vessels sail there will be upon, or on their way to, the North American and West India station the following fleet:—*Nile*, 91; *Powerful*, 84; *Boscawen*, 70 (flag); *Imaum*, 72; *Pembroke*, 60; *Cornwallis*, 60; *Euryalus*, 51; *Amphion*, 34; *Vestal*, 26; *Eurydice*, 26; *Terzagant*, 24; *Cossack*, 21; *Pylades*, 21; *Arachne*, 18; *Malacca*, 17; *Falcon*, 17; *Archer*, 15; *Mariner*, 12; *Espiegle*, 12; *Arab*, 12; *Daring*, 12; *Buzzard*, 6; *Argus*, 6; *Basilik*, 6; *Scorpion*, 6; *Hermes*, 6. Only one-third of the above are sailing-ships; the steamers, although mounting but few guns, mount the heaviest carried, and have good crews. The *Nile*, *Pembroke*, and *Cornwallis* are screw line-of-battle ships; *Euryalus* is the heaviest first-class frigate; *Terzagant*, *Cossack*, *Pylades*, and *Malacca* are the heaviest class of corvettes, carrying 68 and 84 pounders. The *Vestal* and *Eurydice* are heavily-armed "donkey" frigates; the *Amphion* is a heavily-armed frigate. The 12-gun sloops are the newest and most efficient of their class, all carrying long 32's; and the 6-gun steamers are mounted with bow, stern, and broadside guns of the heaviest metal and longest range; and, if a flotilla of gun-boats be taken into consideration, about eighty of the heaviest and newest guns of the longest range may be added to the computation.

The light squadron of dispatch-boats and gun-boats, under the command of Captain Watson, C.B., in the *Impérieuse*, of 51 guns, and comprising, of the first named class, the *Wanderer*, the *Victor*, the *Ring-dove*, the *Lapwing*, the *Pioneer*, and the *Intrepid*, and, of the second class, the *Starling*, the *Janus*, and the *Beaver*, and the *Drake*, all arrived in Falmouth on Sunday, and were ordered to fill up with coal and provisions immediately, in consequence of the receipt on that day of an Admiralty telegraphic despatch, which was communicated to the Commodore, then off the port, by one of the gun-boats. The evolutions of the past week have embraced sailing, steaming, gunnery, and various other exercises, which are now suspended, as it is surmised that these ships will all proceed to the American coast forthwith. The *Mohawk* and other steamers were expected to join at Falmouth.

GRAND military rejoicings took place at the camp at Shorncliffe on Saturday last, in honour of her Majesty's birthday. In the morning a review took place; the whole of the men, cavalry and infantry, under the command of Major-General Baron von Stutterheim, went through their evolutions, and presented a fine soldierly appearance. In the evening the whole of the camp was brilliantly illuminated. Without any one being made acquainted beforehand with the General's intention, the drums suddenly beat to arms, when in the course of seven minutes and a half the infantry were on parade in heavy marching order, and within fourteen minutes the cavalry were in position on the ground and ready for active service. Lieutenant-General the Earl of Cardigan inspected the cavalry of the German Legion on Monday, at the camp at Shorncliffe.

ORDERS were on Saturday received at Woolwich Arsenal to prepare 62,000 rounds of ball ammunition. There have been up to the present moment fifty-four bills of lading received at Woolwich intimating the early arrival of that number of store-vessels from the seat of the late war with returned ordnance and other stores. The *Excelsior* steam-transport has arrived, and is engaged landing 24 and 32 pounder guns and 10 and 13 inch mortars, with 10,000 unserviceable shot and other ordnance stores and clothing. Most of these guns have been more or less damaged by the Russian artillery; some of them have broken muzzles and trunnions carried away by the enemy's shot, and many are chipped in the solid parts of the metal. General Dacres in his late report forwarded to the artillery quarters, Woolwich, notices that one gun, a 32-pounder, particularly deserved remark, it having been struck no less than thirteen times.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William of Prussia, visited the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, on Monday morning. The Royal party were received by a guard of honour, commanded by Major R. Curtis, Lieutenants J. C. Cavendish and R. C. Smith, consisting of 6 sergeants, 100 rank and file, and 2 trumpeters, of the Artillery. On alighting, the Princes were conducted by the heads of departments over the various divisions of this great storehouse. The Royal Horse and Foot Artillery were drawn up on the common in review order; but time did not allow of an inspection, and the Royal party left for town amid a round of cheers and a Royal salute.

SUICIDE OF A PRESTON MANUFACTURER AT LYTHAM.—On Sunday Mr. Thomas Hinkman, the eldest son of H. Hinkman, Esq., of Lytham, lately one of the partners in the firm of Messrs. Hinkman, Furness, and Co., manufacturers, Preston, committed suicide. The deceased, who was about twenty-five years of age, had been in a somewhat dejected state of mind for a short time previously.

PIRACY ON THE RIFF COAST.—Accounts from Melilla of the 23rd ult. state that an English vessel, the *Hymen*, from Liverpool, had fallen into the hands of Moorish pirates, who pillaged her, and took away into captivity the captain and the crew of four or five sailors. Sidi Muejaid, an authority of the country, had interfered in this matter, in conjunction with the Spanish commander of Melilla. He had succeeded in obtaining the release of the prisoners, and a guard has been placed over the stranded vessel. The district in which the pirates resided has been fined 6000 reals. The Moors implicated in the question assert that the pillage was an act of revenge addressed to the British Consul of Tangiers, who had placed one of their chiefs in confinement.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A FEW words which fell from Sir George Grey, in the course of his reply to Mr. Ewart's speech in favour of the abolition of capital punishments, must have been very significant to the comparatively few persons who hoped, or affected to hope, that the last sentence of the law would not be carried out in the case of the miscreant Palmer. Sir George observed that the motion of Mr. Ewart had been originally far more direct than on Tuesday night, when he only asked for inquiry, having previously moved the abolition of punishment by execution. "But within the last few days, influenced perhaps by circumstances which have occurred, inducing him to think that a motion pledging the House to the abolition of capital punishment was little likely to meet with acceptance, he changed his motion." These words contain the most satisfactory reply to all the clamour which has been got up by several sets of parties—viz., Palmer's highly-respectable relatives, his hired advisers, the medical men who hate Dr. Taylor, and the sentimental philo-murderers who object to the scaffold. The united body of sympathisers with Palmer is not very numerous, but it is very noisy, and might almost delude those who do not know, in the words of Sir George Grey, that "the silent opinion against remitting the sentence is that of the people of England." That this kind of agitation against the law, this struggle to teach the humbler classes that the doom of law is uncertain, and shall always be averted if lithographed petitions and persecution of the Home Secretary can manage it, proves unsuccessful, is nothing, the extreme cruelty and immorality of the proceeding is equally to be condemned. One would not say much even against the vulgar audacity of the pamphlet by the "Reverend" Thomas Palmer (who, for some reason, was not brought forward at the trial); for, improper and foolish as is his language, he may be in earnest in wishing to save his brother. Against hired advocacy, of course, it would be contrary to the principles of law to complain. But the men of science and the men of cant, who for different reasons seek to disturb the verdict, deserve every reprobation; and it is with some satisfaction that we learn that the humanity of Palmer's gaolers has excluded from his knowledge all information calculated to raise groundless hopes of a reprieve.

Last year her Majesty did not visit Ascot; and it was understood that the Queen felt that, at a time when the events of the war were carrying sorrow and mourning into so many households, her presence at a scene of public recreation might be less appropriate than when a happier state of things permitted all alike to enjoy the holiday. This year no such reason against her Majesty honouring the amusements at Ascot exists; and the Thursday of the 1856 meeting will long be remembered. The character of the attendance will probably alter to a certain extent, *moyennant* the railway, for the long journey used to keep the meeting somewhat exclusive; but visitors are now taken to the very course by the railway, and the journey is much easier than to Epsom.

Parliament has discussed a few questions of interest, but has done so languidly, and has not talked short as early as was possible. There was very little debate on the third reading of the Jew Bill: Sir Frederic Thesiger's customary protest, and Lord John Russell's stereotyped advocacy, were brought forward; and the House was a little impatient with Mr. Samuel Warren, who was moved to deliver a sermon against Judaism, but who obtained leave to finish it chiefly by promising not to speak any more this Session. It would not be amiss, by the way, if this kind of bargain could be made with much worse bores than Mr. Warren (who does not trouble the House much), and that on condition of being heard once at full length, for which purpose a House should be kept, some fifty troublesome orators should be bound over to keep the peace for the rest of the Session. But this *par parenthèse*. The Jew Bill passed by 49, and will probably be rejected by a proportionate majority elsewhere. The motion of Mr. Ewart, to which we have already referred, was made on Tuesday, and here, too, the speeches were few. Mr. Ewart's exceedingly weak address produced no effect, and Sir George's victory was an easy one. He clearly proved that the punishment of death is of great avail in repressing crime, and he showed that robberies, burglaries, and all felonies of the second class have increased (allowing for the increase of population) since the punishment was made lighter, while murder (even without making that allowance) has not increased. He intimated his intention to carry out the law with full vigour, and distinctly denied any intention of habitually exempting women from the last punishment that can be awarded. Something was said in the debate about jurors who refuse to find a verdict of guilty where life is at stake, on the ground that they object to capital punishments. It may be well that men with consciences so unhappily constructed that they can take such a course after taking an oath to speak the truth should be made aware that in the eyes of honest, straightforward men they are regarded as liars and perjurers. They may avoid serving on a jury—that is easy—but once on it, if they fail in their duty they ought to be transferred to the dock. To show the weakness of the abolitionist arguments, it should be mentioned that Mr. Ewart actually brought forward the fact that some of the Judges have been "much affected" when passing sentence. If this feeling were at all times sincere, it would be nothing to the purpose; but we have seen something of it, and cannot quite get rid of the impression that forensic graces are not always abandoned at the foot of the bench. However, such an argument, either way, is trifling with the subject. Mr. Drummond came out with some sturdy language, and the division gave the abolitionists but 64 against 158.

Sir Erskine Perry did himself credit by moving some resolutions for rendering somewhat more just the law which consigns the property of married women to their husbands; and, although his resolutions were withdrawn, it was on the promise of the Attorney-General, who cordially concurred with him in opinion on the subject, that a Government bill should be brought in for assimilating the rules of law and of equity. Sir Erskine presented a petition from 3000 women in support of his views. He may expect that the House, wedded to tradition upon the question of the relations of man and woman, will look with very great jealousy upon any modification of the law; and several grunts and growls came forth, as it was, upon the theme that "man and wife were one flesh" (a statement disproved whenever a man beats the said flesh in the wifely form), and upon the loosening the people's notions upon "the sacredness of the marriage tie," and so forth. But the righteous cause must prosper sooner or later.

The American question is referred to elsewhere. Here we may observe upon one or two minor American incidents, as slightly illustrative of the habits of the people with whom the indifference of the real American people leave us to settle difficulties. Two interesting facts have occurred, one connected with the United States' Legislature. One of its members was recently at an hotel, and came into the breakfast-room about eleven in the morning, and ordered his breakfast. We suppose this is a late hour in America, for the waiter, not disrespectfully, as it seems, said that he must go and obtain an order from the landlord to supply breakfast at such an hour. This "riled" the statesman, who began to beat the man. A blow was returned, and whether the republican was indignant that an inferior should take such a liberty, or the individual was likely to be thrashed, does not appear, but he drew a revolving pistol, and killed that waiter. The accounts of the result are confused, but one of the papers seems to lay the entire blame of the murderer's escape, on bail, to an unfortunate foreigner who was in the room, but disliked to give evidence. Yet his dislike ought scarcely to have been condemned, for—and this brings us to our second little story—some of the members of the Senate do worse than decline to give evidence on occasion. A Mr. Sumner, an abolitionist member, having made a speech which incensed some of the members for the slavery states, a Mr. S. Brooks came behind him while he was writing in the very temple of legislation, beat him down with a cane, and thrashed him severely. Witnesses are examined, and they testify to having seen the senator down, and with his face covered with blood, but abstained from aid or sympathy, "lest their motives should be misinterpreted." This is worse than the poor Dutch gentleman above mentioned, who merely thought that killing waiters was an institution of the country. Still, the cautious member's sympathy might have been "misinterpreted," for one of their own organs, remarking on the incident, says—"As will be seen by telegraph, Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, after the adjournment of the Senate on yesterday, administered to Senator Sumner, the notorious and foul-mouthed abolitionist from Massachusetts, an elegant and effectual caning. We are rejoiced at this. The only regret we feel is, that Mr. Brooks did not employ a horsewhip or a cowhide upon his slanderous back, instead of a cane. We trust the ball may be kept in motion. Seward and others should catch it next." Really this kind of Parliament, and an electioneering President like Mr. Pierce, make it ticklish work for the old country.

#### TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

STRAWBERRY-HILL is about to be restored. That romance in lath and lime, so pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, at Twickenham, after standing or rather falling untenanted for some sixteen years, has met at last with an inhabitant anxious, if possible, to restore it to its true Horatian state. The Lord of Nuneham and the Lady of Strawberry have sent in a little army of plasterers, carpenters, gilders, and decorators to the fast-decaying castle of the prince of letter-writers. The battlements of which Walpole himself survived so many sets are about to be renewed. Everything is to be done in the true Walpolean spirit. Mr. George Granville Vernon Harcourt, M.P., and Frances Countess Waldegrave, are eager to replace the treasures scattered by the coarse hammer of the late George Robins. They dream of getting back the armour of Francis I., the hat of Cardinal Wolsey, the blue china vase in which the cat of Mr. Gray was drowned, the Benvenuto Cellini bell, the full-length portrait of Lord Deputy Falkland that suggested the "Castle of Otranto" to the builder of Strawberry, and a share of those rarities and nicknacks with which Walpole, in advance of his age, filled his Gothic villa, and we, as a nation so little in advance of our own age, suffered to pass into private hands without sending even an agent to purchase one lot for the British Museum or the National Gallery. Would that the sale could occur again! We are wiser now. All success to you, Mr. Vernon Harcourt and Frances Countess Waldegrave, and your praiseworthy endeavour to restore Strawberry-hill to the many and increasing admirers of Horace Walpole. We should be sorry to see that pasteboard piece of Gothic disappear like Shakespeare's New Place, Bacon's Gorbamory, Bolingbroke's Dawley, Burke's Gregories, or Pope's Villa. As we pass Strawberry, even in its desolation, we have still the shadow of a pleasant thought. Very strangely, indeed, does this restoration of Strawberry sound when we couple it with another announcement—the immediate sale by auction of the pictures at Wolterton, in Norfolk, of Walpole Earl of Orford. Yes, the inevitable Christie, as he is called, is about to scatter the far-famed Wolterton Collection; and the Watson Taylor Rubens, "The Rainbow" (a noble landscape), will pass into other hands. The disposal of this collection is particularly suggestive of the decay of families and of things. In less than a century the Walpole family—little more than a century old—has scattered those very noble collections. The Houghton Gallery of the founder of the family, the Minister, Sir Robert Walpole, and first Earl of Orford, were sold to St. Petersburg because we, as a people, wanted the soul to spread the taste we affected. In our own time the Strawberry-hill Collection of Sir Robert's youngest son, the third Earl of Orford, was sold to pay the debts of a spendthrift Peer; and now we see announced the sale of the collection of a third Earl of Orford. Truly there is little that is permanent in collections made by a Walpole.

Oddly enough, as we were reminded the other day at the private view of the old masters, British Institution, one of the principal pictures in the collection (opened to the public on Monday last) is the famous Strawberry-hill picture, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of Horace Walpole's three nieces, the Walpole Waldegraves. This fine picture belongs (we are glad to think) to Frances Countess Waldegrave. It attracted great attention (most deservedly) at the private view. "What would it sell for?" some one asked. "Two thousand guineas," was the prompt reply of one accomplished in art and skilled in appraisements of this kind. "What did Sir Joshua get for it?" asked another. The reply was equally prompt, "Eight hundred guineas." "A large sum for those days," muttered a collector who prides himself on obtaining bargains. "Are you certain of the sum?" "another modestly asked. The rejoinder was equally prompt. The fact is told by Pinkerton. "Sir Joshua Reynolds," said Walpole to Pinkerton, "gets avaricious in his old age. My picture of the young Ladies Waldegrave is doubtless very fine and graceful, but it cost me 800 guineas." The sum is printed in figures. Mr. Cotton, who has access to Sir Joshua's book of prices, will, perhaps, inform us if the sum stated is correct.

The engraving of Mr. Millais' fine picture of "The Release" (one of the best pictures of the modern English school, and one of the leading attractions of our island school of art at the Paris Exhibition of last year) has just been completed by Mr. Samuel Cousins in a manner superior to his wonted doings. The picture (we purposely skip its fine composition) was admirable in point of colour, and this colour Mr. Cousins has translated into black and white. A nobler example of the existing school of English engraving it would, indeed, be difficult to produce. Mr. Cousins has worked with the spirit of a line-engraver, and with the feeling that in his new honour as a full Royal Academician he has had to outstrip himself. Observe the dangling sleepy legs of the child in its mother's arms; above all, observe the mother's face. Both most admirable.

The tower-proper of the Great or Victoria Tower of the new Palace of Westminster is now complete, and the scaffolding is up for the four corner turrets. Every day adds to the picturesque beauty of the sky-line of this fine building. The river-front is still weak. It wants light and shade, and breadth and boldness. These defects are not to be seen in any other part of Barry's building.

Mr. David Roberts and Mr. E. W. Cooke—all, indeed, who paint or delight in Venetian scenes—should make a point of calling at No. 18, Golden-square, London, for the pleasure and profit of seeing two noble Venetian landscapes by Francesco Guardi, the scholar of Canaletto, and in many respects a superior artist to his master. They are very large, very fine, very true, very broad, very faithful, and very effective. Guardi cannot be seen to equal advantage in any other pictures in this country. They were painted for Louis XVI., for the purpose of presentation to Maréchal du Mait, from whose chateau, in the neighbourhood of Marseilles, they have been carried direct to England.

There is a good and characteristic Hogarth to be sold at Christie's on Saturday. It is part of Mr. Barwell Coles's collection, and is a true piece, with four figures life-size over a bowl of punch. The scene is evidently in Old Slaughter's Coffee-house, and the persons represented are Dr. Mouncey, Slaughter himself, and it is said, Hogarth; but we do not see the likenesses. The heads in this punch-and-conversation piece are well painted, and the whole picture is full of character.

The rebuilding of the Adelphi Theatre is intrusted to Mr. T. H. Wyatt, an able architect; and the Hall at Manchester for the Art-treasures of Great Britain has been confided (after competition, in which some Manchester architects showed well) to Mr. Owen Jones, whose design is, it is said, novel, graceful, and eminently what is wanted.

Collectors are giving the same outrageous prices for drawings by Mr. Turner. Witness the Dillon sale at Mr. Foster's the other day. But the fever is near at its height, and a reaction is at hand.

THE HOBBS LOCK PICKED.—The *Illion Independent* asserts that the Day and Newell Lock, manufactured at New York, commonly known as the "Hobbs lock," has at last been picked by Lynus Yale, jun., of the adjoining village of Newport. It says:—"The exact *modus operandi* of picking the lock, of course, is not expected to be made known to the public just at present; but it is sufficient to say that, by a singular and ingenious method, the action of the key upon the curve of the tumblers of the lock is mapped out, from which a wooden key is made, which unlocks and locks the lock, and in all respects operates on it as perfectly as the true key. In this manner the lock was opened in the presence of the cashier of the Dairyman's Bank, Newport, N.Y., and of the President of the Port Stanwick Bank, Rome, N.Y. And within a few weeks was so opened a 300 dollar lock on a jeweller's safe, in Wall-street, New York; from all of whom certificates to this effect have been taken. This statement, of course, will astound the world, but it is even true."

ORDERS have been received at Devonport to expedite the completion of the screw steam-frigates *Liffy* and *Topaze*, of 50 guns each.





THE UNIVERSAL CATTLE SHOW AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, PARIS



## PRIZE ANIMALS FROM THE CATTLE SHOW, AT PARIS.



SAXON MERINO SHEEP.—FIRST PRIZE.

MERINO SHEEP (PRINCE ESTERHAZY'S).—FIRST PRIZE.

AUSTRIAN SHEEP.—FIRST PRIZE.

HUNGARIAN RAM, NATIVE LONG-WOOLED BREED.—FIRST PRIZE.

## THE UNIVERSAL CATTLE SHOW AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, PARIS.

THE Exhibition was opened at noon on Sunday with magnificent weather. We have engraved the gay scene upon the opposite page. "There can hardly," says a contemporary, "be cited a better example of the power of the French to give elegance and impart even poetry to subjects the most prosaic and the most ordinary than the Agricultural Show at the Palais de l'Industrie. Independently of the useful part, the exquisite taste with which the ground in the centre of the building, so lately appropriated to far different objects, has been transferred into a delicious garden, calls for the greatest admiration. Grass-plats with their velvet verdure, grace-

ful flower-beds, shrubs, fountains, groups of statuary—all, in fine, that could refresh the sight, and shed a charm over the whole place, has been got together. Standing, from the gallery, one may fancy he was looking over some fair valley, rich in verdure and fragrant in flowers, while the singing of birds from aviaries half concealed amid the trees and shrubs, the gushing of the cool waters as they flash in the stray sunbeam that shoots down through the crystal roof, and the occasional lowing of the cattle, complete the illusion. Never was it imagined that a cattle show could be made so interesting. This vast pasture, which has thus sprung up as if by enchantment, is flanked on both sides by the stalls in which the cattle, the nobler part of the Exhibition, are kept; and their occupants seem as if they were placed there on purpose to

guard those fruits and flowers, those fresh and sparkling waters, and rich verdure from all unhallowed touch."

The entire space underneath the galleries is occupied by bulls and cows (the *espèce bovine*). The sheep, pigs, and poultry are outside, where indeed are a portion of the bovine species (including the Kerry cattle), for want of room in the interior. It is impossible not to admire the neatness of the arrangements for stalling the beasts. The state of their litter and the general cleanliness do the highest credit to the management of the Exhibition. There never was in the world before such an agglomeration of cattle of different races, and they are so disposed that every individual beast may be inspected with perfect comfort.



HUNGARIAN WHITE COW AND CALF.

KERRY COW.

BRETONNE COW.

AYRSHIRE COW.



## DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES.

The prizes were distributed on Tuesday and Wednesday. The business of distribution began at a meeting of the jurors in the *salon* of the Emperor at the Palace of Industry, where the Minister of Agriculture, M. Rouher, with M. Moray de Mornay, presided. One commissioner from each of the various States of Europe which had sent anything to the Exhibition received three medals, one of gold, one of silver, and one of bronze. Then every one of the jurors was similarly rewarded, two baskets of medals being in this manner distributed. The Minister and the jurors next proceeded to the "Salle de Distribution," to which the whole of the northern gallery has been appropriated, the interior being tastefully decorated and fitted up with seats for several thousand persons. These were already filled with spectators, the exhibitors and prize-winners being placed in the centre, opposite to the dais where the Minister and his Vice-Presidents took their seats. Near the Minister were M. Dupin, Mr. E. Denison, Baron Mönich of Austria, Baron Peers, the Earl of Elgin, M. de Mornay, M. St. Marie, and M. Tisserand; while among the jurors and commissioners were Sir M. S. Stewart, Sir J. Forbes, Lord Dunlop, M. Lavergne, Count Kergorlay, and many others. The first distribution of prizes on Tuesday occupied nearly four continuous hours. Mr. Townley, Mr. Fisher Hobbs, Mr. George Turner, Sir M. S. Stewart, Mr. McComb, and Lord Talbot de Malahide, were the most successful of the English exhibitors of cattle; Mr. Sanday, Mr. George Turner, Mr. John Brown, Mr. Jonas Webb, and Mr. John Carruthers, of English sheep; Messrs. Ransome, Howard, Hornsby, Dray, and Barrett were among the more prominent metallists for English implements. The foreigners came out strongest in the class of merino sheep, Prince Esterhazy, Count Mönich, Prince Schwarzenberg, Prince F. Kinski, and M. Gadezag being the most successful. A new class of prizes was distributed to the servants in charge of their masters' stocks. When called forward to receive either their own or their masters' prizes, we grieve to say it, that the English labourer was the poorest-looking man among them all. The easy and independent bearing and the picturesque dress of the Spanish peasant, the Hungarian shepherd, and the Swiss herdsman, contrasted most painfully with the bent and slouching gait and slovenly fustian dress of the English cattle-man.

M. Rouher opened the proceedings by an address, of which the following are the principal portions:—

Gentlemen,—I think I may without pride proclaim at the outset of this ceremony the full success of the Exhibition, and the definitive triumph of the cause of Universal Agricultural Competition. This institution, very modest in its origin, was commenced in 1850; how rapid, therefore, has been its progress, and how much its circle has been increased even since last year! The vast palace erected for the Exhibition of Industry has not been large enough for this agricultural show. The bovine race alone almost equals in number that of all the animals exhibited in 1855. Independently of the races, the principal qualities of which I pointed out to you last year, there are now in this Exhibition, for the first time, the unborn breed of Angus, those from the mountains of Scotland, the Irish breed from Kerry, that of Central and Eastern Switzerland, those of Denmark and Holstein, and, lastly, thanks to the enlightened zeal for which I thank its Government, the most highly-esteemed breeds from Austria. Near those noble animals are also ranged more than 3000 specimens of other races, which fill the farmers' stalls, animate his fields, or give life to the poultry-yard. Round them have been classified in innumerable quantity the most precious gifts of the soil, the most varied productions of cultivation, and the newest and most ingenious machines—those powerful and indispensable auxiliaries to human labour. The Imperial Horticultural Society, desirous of taking part in this festival, has improvised, in the centre of this profusion, a charming and truly universal garden. Sheltered under this gigantic glass roof, it has presented to public view flowers of all climates, vegetables and fruits of all seasons, roses by the side of orchids, and the bananas of the intertropical regions, loaded with their luxuriant fruit, by the side of the green trees of our mountains. All these marvels, gentlemen, attest the greatest zeal and the most generous efforts.

Examine the catalogue of our Exhibition; in addition to its agricultural value it has a great political significance. Have you not remarked with pleasure that names the most separated by civil dissensions have come together at this peaceful tournament? The reason is that agriculture has its rewards for every legitimate ambition, that all parties have an equally powerful interest in it, and that the beauty of the productions of agriculture gives the measure, and in certain respects the degree, of civilisation. Between us all there has been formed an additional bond, and you have just given a striking proof of it. During the course of this Exhibition devastation and mourning have fallen on our richest valleys. The Emperor, who is always the first to hear the cry of distress, was anxious in crossing over the inundated plains to give his assistance and his consolation to the sufferers, and to hold out to them the promises of France. You, without distinction of country and of origin, have shared in our sentiments of generous sympathy for the victims, and in admiration of our Sovereign. You have liberally united in our efforts to alleviate so many misfortunes. I thank you in the name of the Emperor and in the name of France. Before separating from you, gentlemen, I give you an invitation to meet here again next year; you may rely on the same kind hospitality, and allow us to hope that you will evince the same eagerness to attend here (Applause).

When the hon. gentleman had concluded, M. Tisserand, and afterwards M. Radouet, called out the names of the persons to whom prizes had been awarded. The variety of costumes of the successful candidates added great animation to the scene. We regret that we have not room for the list of prizes; but next week we shall engrave a few more groups of the prize animals.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN PLANTS.**—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia honoured the exhibition of American plants, at Cremorne-gardens, with a visit on Monday. The Royal party arrived at the gardens about half-past three o'clock, and were conducted by Mr. Simpson to the temporary building in Ashburnham-park, beneath which are displayed, in a charmingly artistic manner, several thousands of the richest specimens of rhododendrons, azaleas, and other beautiful flowering plants. After promenading through the exhibition, her Majesty and the illustrious party ascended the gallery at the north end, from which a magnificent view of one of the finest floricultural displays ever brought together may now be seen in full perfection. Her Majesty, having examined the collection, honoured Mr. Simpson by expressing the high gratification she had derived from her visit. The exhibition is daily attended by fashionable crowds.

**INAUGURATION OF THE PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES, TOTTENHAM.**—On Wednesday last the almshouses for the reception of aged and infirm members of all branches of the printing trade, which have just been erected at Wood-green, Tottenham, were formally inaugurated by a grand *déjeuner*, held in the grounds adjoining the building; the Earl Stanhope in the chair. A substantial *déjeuner* was served, to which about 220 ladies and gentlemen sat down. The usual toasts having followed, the secretary, Mr. Darkin, read the list of the subscriptions which had been received during the proceedings, which amounted to upwards of 600 guineas. In the evening a grand tea party, followed by a concert and a ball, in celebration of the inauguration, took place at the Highbury Barn Tavern, at which between 400 and 500 persons connected with the mechanical portion of the printing trade were present. William Clowes, Esq., treasurer, presided on the occasion. [We shall give a view of the building in our next number.]

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—In the week ended on Saturday the deaths from all causes registered were 1068, of which 539 were deaths of males, 529 those of females. To the people of London the month of June is the healthiest in the year, and probably the mortality is now nearly as low as it will be this season. The average number of deaths in the first week of June during the ten years 1846-55 was 956; but, as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, it is necessary for comparison to apply a correction to the average, which makes it 1052. The present rate of mortality, therefore, exceeds the average, though only in a small degree. For six weeks, though the mean daily temperature has been occasionally above the average, the mean weekly temperature has been constantly below it. Last week the births of 866 boys and 881 girls, in all 1747 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55 the average number was 1454.

**ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.**—On Monday night a public meeting was held at the London Tavern, convened by the Society for Promoting the Abolition of Capital Punishment, for the purpose of adopting a petition to the House of Commons in support of Mr. Ewart's motion in Parliament on that subject. Edward Webster, Esq., barrister-at-law, was voted to the chair, and, in opening the proceedings, said they had been delivered the intelligent public must determine. It was impossible, however, according to chemical laws, to say that Cook was murdered (Hear, hear). He contended that capital punishment was contrary to the law of God, did not prevent or diminish murder, but tended to increase it, and was unworthy of a civilised country. The Rev. Henry Christy moved a resolution condemning capital punishments as unchristian, demoralising, and ineffective. Mr. Richards seconded the resolution, which was carried with two dissentients. A resolution against private executions was also agreed to.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

**APPELLATE JURISDICTION BILL.**—On the question that the Appellate Jurisdiction (House of Lords) Bill be read a third time, Lord DENMAN commented upon the anomalous manner in which the measure would bear upon the Royal prerogative and the judicial business of the House of Lords; and moved that the third reading take place that day six months.—The Earl of DERBY made an explanatory statement, and alluded to the fact that the President of the Council had been empowered to make a statement on behalf of the Crown to the effect that her Majesty's consent had been given to the measure.—Other noble Lords having spoken, the amendment was negatived by 44 to 4; and the bill was read a third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

## OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

Sir E. B. LYTTON, with reference to the serious aspect which our relations with America had just assumed, asked Lord Palmerston whether the Government had taken any steps to obtain a reply from the United States' Government to the last despatch of Lord Clarendon in reference to the offer of arbitration? Sir Edward further asked whether it was the opinion of Lord Palmerston that any discussion in that House upon the points in dispute would be deemed disadvantageous as regarded existing negotiations?

Lord PALMERSTON answered that no special steps had been taken to obtain an answer to the offer of arbitration. The American Government were well aware of that offer. In the present state of negotiations, he had no hesitation in stating his belief that a continuance of the judicious abstinence hitherto displayed in reference to the points at issue would be favourable to the success of existing negotiations. His Lordship mentioned that the report relating to Mr. Crampton's dismissal had been received by a Cunard packet. Since then another packet had arrived without bringing a confirmation of the report.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

## OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Earl GRANVILLE, in reply to the Earl of Carnarvon, said he understood that the *Asia* had arrived, and that she brought some news of a private character, which was not very clear or intelligible. There was, on the one hand, a report that letters had been received which extended to the 27th, and which announced Mr. Crampton's departure; and, on the other hand, a telegraphic message was said to have been sent on the 28th, stating that there was no further intelligence. It was not quite clear what that telegraphic message meant, whether that there was no further intelligence besides that of Mr. Crampton's dismissal, or that Mr. Crampton had not been dismissed (Laughter). Her Majesty's Government had received no official communication. It was expected that letters from Mr. Crampton, to the 27th, would arrive that night or on the morning of the following day, and previous to receiving them they would have no further information to give.

The Mercantile Law Amendment Bill was recommitted, on the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, and, after some discussion, ordered to stand for third reading.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

## RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Major REID asked whether, after the intimation of opinion which had been given by the hon. member for Hertfordshire (Sir E. B. Lytton), the hon. member for Limerick intended to persevere with the motion of which he had given notice, of his intention to move, upon the House entering on the consideration of the Army Estimates, with reference to the enlistment question?

Mr. H. BAILLIE: I beg to state in answer to the hon. member that it is my intention to call the attention of the House to the question adverted to as soon as official accounts of what has taken place in the United States are received in this country. If that information should arrive before the Army Estimates come on I shall take the earliest opportunity of bringing the subject before the House.

Mr. DISRAELI: May I inquire of the noble Lord at the head of the Government whether he has yet received any direct information of the retirement of her Majesty's Minister from Washington?

Lord PALMERSTON: I have received no information on the subject upon which any reliance can be placed.

## THE OATH OF ABJURATION BILL.

The bill having been read a third time, on the question that the bill should pass,

Sir F. THESIGER moved the substitution of a new formula instead of the proposed modification in the oath of abjuration. In this formula the words "on the true faith of a Christian" were retained. Sir Frederic, in defending his amendment, avowed the intention of maintaining the barrier which excluded a Jew from taking his seat in Parliament. Consenting to remodel the oath of abjuration in all respects, so as to remove everything which was obsolete or had become useless from its tenor, he could not consent to un-Christianise the Legislature by an indirect process; and he called upon the advocates of Jewish emancipation to bring in a special bill for the accomplishment of their desired purpose.

Mr. BOWYER having briefly vindicated the loyalty of Dr. Cullen and other of the Roman Catholic subjects of the British Crown,

Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the amendment of Sir F. Thesiger. As a considerable change in the oath of abjuration was avowedly necessary, he saw no reason why every result of that oath which did not come within the original intention of the framers should not be obliterated. The words which now excluded the Jews from Parliament were originally directed only against the members of a political party; and as the primary purpose involved no disability to the Jews, so the existing character of the members of that faith showed that they did not deserve to undergo the penalty of exclusion which the oath accidentally and indirectly inflicted upon them. The formula as it stood, he observed, had not excluded Gibbon or Bolingbroke, and could not exclude avowed infidels, or any one whose conscience was easy enough to pronounce an affirmation which they did not believe to be binding. The oath was, therefore, worse than nugatory, presenting an obstacle only to men whose strict conscientiousness and probity were likely to render them not merely safe but valuable members of the Legislature.

Mr. WARREN could not consent to allow non-Christians to legislate for a Christian country. When a barrier which kept a Jew out of Parliament was once withdrawn, there could be no safeguard left against the entrance of Mahometans or Pagans.

Mr. BYSS supported the bill; as did Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, who enlarged upon the anomaly which resulted from the existing law, whereby a Jew was legally elected a member of Parliament, but prevented from fulfilling the legislative duties entrusted to him by his constituency.

The House then divided:—For the bill as it stood, 169; For the amendment, 110-49.

The bill was then passed.

**CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BILL.**—The House, having gone into Committee, resumed the discussion of the Cambridge University Bill, and passed the remaining clauses of the measure, after a very prolonged conversation and several divisions on verbal amendments.

The Oxford University Bill was read a second time.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. CRAMPTON.—The Earl of CARNARVON: I inquired last night of her Majesty's Government whether it was true, according to a rumour then in circulation, that a packet had within a few hours been received from the United States? My noble friend the President of the Council, who was then in the House, stated that the Government had at that time received no official information from America; but he added that they expected news either last night or this morning. I think if the noble Earl the Secretary for Foreign Affairs will state whether any important intelligence has been received from the United States, and—unless it be such as it would be unfit to communicate—inform your Lordships of its nature, it would be acceptable to the House.—The Earl of CLARENDON: In answer to the noble Earl I have to state that I received last night a letter from Mr. Crampton, dated the 27th ult., and at the last moment saying that up to that hour he had received no intimation whatever of the intentions of the United States Government (Hear, hear).

**METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.**—Lord RAVENSWORTH asked whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce any new proposition for the accommodation of the public in this metropolis by improved facilities of communication, after the failure of the attempt to induce the House of Commons to sanction the estimates submitted to a Committee of the whole House for carrying out such a design?—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated that a modified and inexpensive plan for facilitating the communication between Belgrave and Pall-mall was now under the consideration of the Government, and would in due time be submitted to the House of Commons.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

## CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Mr. EWART moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the law imposing the punishment of death. The main ground of his argument against capital punishment, he said, was its uncertainty. In all cases of infanticide by women a verdict of murder was not found, and women generally were exempted from the punishment of death; which was losing ground in foreign countries; and its repeal, he contended, was strictly in conformity with the spirit and precepts of the Gospel. The question was one of expediency; punishment should be effective on the criminal and repressive of crime; it should be as far as possible equal, not pressing with undue severity upon one while it was scarcely felt by another; it should be as far as possible certain, and it should be revocable and remediable, whereas, he maintained, experience had proved that capital punishment was ineffective, unequal, and uncertain.

The motion was seconded by Mr. HADFIELD.

Mr. DRUMMOND opposed the motion, observing that the precept contained in the words "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," was too plain to be controverted. He suggested that, with a view of relieving Secretaries of State for the Home Department from importunities from the advocates of condemned criminals, whereby the course of justice was impeded, a certain number of persons, including the Judge who tried the case, should, if there were any fresh evidence, decide whether it was fit that the prerogative of mercy should be exercised.

Mr. BLACKMORE supported the motion.

Sir G. GREY said he had so often expressed his opinion upon this question that he could not offer anything new against the motion, which he hoped the House, for the sake of society, and not to lessen the protection thrown round human life, would reject; the object of the motion being to abolish the punishment of death in cases of the most atrocious murder. Mr. Ewart had contended that it was inefficient for the repression of crime; but he (Sir George) was bound to express his opinion that men looked at that punishment with greater dread than any other, and he appealed to statistical records in support of his conviction of its efficiency.

The motion, which was opposed by Mr. Liddell, and supported by Mr. Brotherton and Mr. Warner, was, upon a division, negatived by 158 to 54.

**ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.**—Mr. HEYWOOD moved for a Select Committee to inquire what public measures can be adopted to advance science and improve the position of its cultivators. He supported the motion in a short speech, urging the deficiency of practical results of science in this country. The motion—which was supported by Mr. Tite, and opposed by Mr. Mackinnon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Palmerston—was ultimately withdrawn.

**PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.**—Sir E. PERRY called attention to the state of the law of property as it affected married women, and moved resolutions declaring that the conflict between law and equity on the subject ought to be terminated by a general law, based on the principles of equity, which should apply to all classes.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL admitted that the rules of the common law on this subject were unjust in principle and injurious in their operation. However, he recommended Sir Erskine not to press the adoption of the resolutions by the House, assuring him that the subject had received the attention of the Government, and that it was their intention to bring forward a measure upon the subject next session.—After a short discussion the motion was withdrawn.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

**NAWAB OF SURAT BILL.**—Mr. V. SMITH moved that the second reading of the Nawab of Surat Bill, which had been introduced as a private bill, should be postponed. The measure, he remarked, presented features which gave it the character of a public bill, and rendered a more deliberate consideration necessary before further progress was made with it.

Sir F. KELLY argued that the bill was designed to neutralise an act of injustice which the East India Company had attempted to perpetrate towards the heir of the last Nawab of Surat in refusing payment of an annuity of £15,000. Anticipating that any delay would imperil the safety of the bill for the present session, he moved as an amendment that the second reading should be taken forthwith.—Sir J. W. HOGG entered into a detail of various treaties and dealings between the East India Company and the Nawabs of Surat since the commencement of their mutual relationship in 1663, and justified the conduct of the Company in stopping payment of the annuity in question.—A prolonged and miscellaneous discussion ensued, but ultimately Sir F. Kelly withdrew his amendment, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed to Wednesday next.

The second reading of the Spirit Trade (Ireland) Bill was moved by Mr. BRADY; but, after a few words from Mr. J. FITZGERALD, the measure was withdrawn.

The Aldershot Camp Bill and the Oxford University Bill respectively passed through Committee.

The Insurance of Lives Bill was read a third time, and passed.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord DONOUGHMORE presented a petition from a member of that House (Lord Mountcashell) complaining that the purchaser of one of his estates, sold in the Encumbered Estates Court, was let into possession without paying the entire of the purchase-money.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said that the matter complained of should be made rather the subject of a suit at law than of a petition to that House.—Lord CAMPBELL was of opinion that the House had no power whatever to interfere in the mode prayed for by the petitioner, and he therefore thought it his duty to move that the petition be not received. The petition was then withdrawn.

The Drafts on Bankers Bill was read a third time and passed.

**REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS BILL.**—On the motion that the House go into Committee on this bill, Lord RAVENSWORTH said, that in consequence of some information which he had received within a very short time, he wished to postpone the further consideration of the question for the present.—Lord CLANCARTY expressed his hope that the operation of the measure would be extended to Ireland.—The Duke of ARGYLL wished to know whether it was to extend to Scotland?—The Earl of HARDWICKE thought that so important a matter as the reformation of juvenile criminals should be taken up by the Government, and not left to the care of religious societies.—The Earl of HARROWBY said that this question had received the consideration of the Government, and they had come to the conclusion that reformatory institutions would be much better carried on under the supervision of private societies. He gave instances of several establishments of a similar nature successfully conducted without Government control.—Lord RAVENSWORTH said the bill could not apply to Ireland, for this reason, that it was designed merely to improve the management of establishments now existing, and there were no reformatories in Ireland. He agreed, however, with the noble Earl that it would be desirable to bring Ireland also under the beneficent operation of such institutions. It was intended to apply to Scotland.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

**LOAN TO SARDINIA.**—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought up a message from the Queen informing the House that her Majesty had concluded a convention with the King of Sardinia for a loan of one million sterling on the same terms as the former loan.—It was agreed that her Majesty's message should be taken into consideration on Monday next.

## OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

Mr. BAILLIE inquired when the Army Estimates would be taken, as he intended bringing on his resolution in reference to our relations with the United States of America, of which he had given notice?

Mr. WILSON said that it was proposed to take the Army Estimates tomorrow.

Mr. BAILLIE said that was scarcely a fair notice to him.

Mr. DISRAELI said that if the noble Lord at the head of the Government had been in his place, he should have asked him whether he had received any fresh information on this subject, for, although there had been no fresh arrivals, there was a general impression that a most important communication had been made to her Majesty's Government. He thought it was scarcely fair for the hon. gentleman (Mr. Baillie) to compel him to bring on his resolution tomorrow under such circumstances.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had no objection to take the Army Estimates on Monday.

Mr. DISRAELI said the motion of his hon. friend would much depend upon the answer given by the noble Lord to the question he intended to propose to him.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that, at all events, he could undertake that the Army Estimates should not be taken tomorrow.

Mr. BAILLIE said that as circumstances had changed since he gave notice of his resolution, he should alter its terms before submitting it to the House.

## SUPPLY.

The House went into Committee of Supply.

On £151,213 being proposed to make up the sum necessary for the purposes of education,

Sir G. GREY said that £300,000 had been already taken on account, making altogether upwards of £450,000. There had been a gradual increase of this vote since 1839, when it first appeared in the Estimates, being then only £30,000.

Sir J. FARRINGTON expressed his pleasure at the extension of the vote, and called attention to the present state and prospects of education in the country. He complained of the course taken by the House upon Lord J. Russell's resolutions.

Mr. BARNES supported the voluntary system, and moved that the vote be reduced to the amount of last year, namely, £351,000.

Mr. M. GIBSON and Sir S. NORTHCOTE opposed the amendment, but complained that the grant was not applied in such a way as to benefit the destitute classes.

Mr. ALCOCK called attention to the expediency of doubling the present rates of the capitation grants to schools, whether in parishes above or below 5000 population, and of reducing the minimum number of days of attendance from 176 to 163, in order to be entitled to capitation money; of increasing the grant to masters and mistresses on account of pupil teachers from £5 to £10 for the first pupil teachers; and of establishing a lower class of certificates of merit to teachers, in accordance with the suggestion of Archdeacon Allen.

Mr. HENLEY advocated the extension of the system of education so as to embrace the lowest and most destitute classes.

Mr. E. BALL supported the amendment. He thought that the vote would have the effect of destroying all voluntary efforts for the promotion of education.

Mr. MILES supported the original proposition.

After a lengthened discussion the amendment was negatived and the original vote agreed to.



## MUSIC.

The principal event of the week at Her Majesty's Theatre has been the appearance of Madame Albertini, on Monday night, in the character of *Lucrezia Borgia*. Her performance was highly successful, and justified the reputation she had gained by her debut in the "Trovatore" as a powerful tragedian and an accomplished singer. But she experienced the disadvantage which, while Grisi remains on the stage, must be felt by every other performer who undertakes that part. Grisi has so completely embodied its dark and terrible grandeur that the character and the actress are actually identified: we are unable to dissociate them; and cannot help feeling that whoever is not Grisi is not *Lucrezia Borgia*. This feeling is at variance, it is true, with dispassionate criticism. But it is not to be resisted; and it would operate, we believe, even were we to suppose the appearance of an actress superior to Grisi herself. It is not surprising, therefore, that Madame Albertini's reception was somewhat less enthusiastic in *Lucrezia Borgia* than it had been in *Leonora*; but it was a warm and unanimous recognition of her great merits. She was loudly applauded throughout; and at the conclusion of the final scene, when *Lucrezia* throws herself distractedly on the dead body of her son, the curtain fell amid acclamations from all parts of the house.

Colombini's triumphs go on increasing. Every repetition of the "Traviata" is a scene of greater and greater excitement. The theatre is uniformly crowded to the doors; the boxes are a blaze of rank and fashion; every night when the siren appears on the stage the houses "rise at her;" even the ladies start to their feet and wave their handkerchiefs; and when she retires it is amidst thunders of applause and showers of bouquets. Nor is a jot of this admiration thrown away—it is wholly and justly due to a combination of loveliness and genius such as has rarely appeared on the boards of any theatre.

Another star of the first magnitude will rise on Saturday evening—Johanna Wagner. She is to appear as *Romeo*, in "I Capuletti ed i Montecchi." Many circumstances concur to make this lady's debut in England an occurrence of most extraordinary interest.

LITTLE is doing at the Lyceum in a musical point of view; the attention of the management, as well as of the public, being seemingly engrossed by the splendid performances of Madame Ristori, which we notice elsewhere.

A THIRD Italian Opera has started into existence on the other side of the river. It is established at the Surrey Theatre, and is, we understand, an enterprise of the eminent house of Cramer and Beale. This house possesses, what has generally been wanting in these cases, the means of carrying on the undertaking in a substantial manner; and the commencement indicates both liberality and judgment. There is obtained a most essential requisite of an opera house, an excellent orchestra and chorus; the musical director is the able and experienced Mr. Alfred Mellon; and the company of performers is adequate to the production of any opera. The theatre opened on Monday evening, with "Norma," admirably performed in every respect. The Druid priestess was personated by Madame Lorini, an American lady, hitherto unknown to the English public even by name. She imitates Grisi, but successfully; and her performance is none the worse on that account. Her acting showed energy and feeling; and her vocal attainments are of a high order. The part of Pollio was sustained by her husband, Signor Lorini, a performer of considerable powers. Both of them were entirely successful. Mdlle. Sedlatzek (whose merits are known to the public) was an interesting *Adalgisa*; and the part of the chief priest, *Oroveso*, was effectively sustained by Signor Fortini. In regard to the scenery, decorations, and *mise en scene*, every thing was worthy of the spirited entrepreneurs. We observe that the company is numerous and strong, including Madame Caradori, Monsieur and Madame Gassier, Madame Rudersdorf, and other eminent artists. The undertaking well deserves success, as it will furnish the Surrey public with an entertainment of a high class on very moderate terms; though we cannot help wishing that English, not Italian, Opera had been the object of the enterprise.

The fifth PHILHARMONIC CONCERT, on Monday evening, was of even more than usual brilliancy. It embraced two of the finest symphonies extant: Mendelssohn's in A (the Italian Symphony) and Beethoven's in B flat; Weber's overture to "Oberon;" Mozart's scena, "Non so donde viene;" and Haydn's "Spirit Song," sung by Miss Dolby; and the air, "Vedrò mentr'io sospera," from "Figaro," sung by Mr. Weiss. But the most remarkable features of the concert were the two concertos, the one on the piano, the other on the violin, performed by Miss Arabella Goddard and Signor Sivori. The first was Mr. Sterndale Bennett's, in C minor, a beautiful work, which our youthful pianist executed in a manner which transported the audience. She was applauded with the utmost vehemence, and recalled, after she had left the orchestra, to receive further tokens of admiration. Sivori played one of the concertos of his illustrious master, Paganini, and played it as no one save Paganini himself could have done. It was a combination of the most marvellous achievements with the most exquisite beauties, and excited mingled wonder and delight. The Philharmonic season terminates on the 23rd of this month, when Schumann's celebrated cantata, "Paradise and the Peri," is to occupy the whole evening. The principal soprano part is to be sung by Madame Goldschmidt Lind; and the Queen is to honour the concert with her presence.

MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT LIND has announced three farewell concerts at Exeter-hall before her final departure from England. The first, on Wednesday evening, was one of the most brilliant she has ever given—remarkable, not only for her own vocal performances, but for the richness and variety of the programme, and the completeness of the whole entertainment. Madame Goldschmidt was supported by Madame Viardot and Signor Belletti. With the former she sang the grand duet in "Semiramide;" with the latter, the comic duet "Per piacer alla Signora," in the "Turco in Italia." She also sang the brilliant finale to the "Sonnambula," a charming air from Gluck's "Armida," Spontini's "Morning Hymn" from "La Vestale," "John Anderson my Jo," and the Swedish Echo-Song. She never sang with greater splendour or more exquisite beauty; and her efforts were received by the immense assemblage with transports of enthusiasm. M. Otto Goldschmidt played Weber's "Concert-Stück," and the pianoforte part in Beethoven's Choral Fantasia, maintaining his reputation as a pianist of the first class, and receiving his due meed of applause.

MDME. BASSANO AND HERR KUHE'S ANNUAL CONCERT.—This distinguished entertainment was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday last, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The programme, besides a variety of popular names, comprised those of two of the most celebrated vocalists of the day—Mdlle. Viardot Garcia and Mr. Sims Reeves. In the final rondo from the "Sonnambula," Mdlle. Viardot proved that Mdlle. Albini is not the only contralto who can render that difficult soprano song to perfection. In the comical duet with Signor F. Lablache, "Un Lezione di Canto," she moved the audience to convulsions of laughter, and confirmed her claim to be considered the most artistic vocalist of her time. She had yet another great feat to prove and illustrate to her audience—her pre-eminence as a ballad-singer. Mori's Tambourine song, "I love my little native isle," gave occasion for this. Not only was every note of the charming melody clearly enunciated, but every word was pronounced with a freedom and distinctness which would certainly have delighted the poet had he been present. Vocalists we have in plenty; but true singers like Madame Viardot, who give a meaning and expression to what they sing, are scarce. Mr. Sims Reeves contributed two songs, "Della sua pace," by Mozart, and "Good night, beloved," by Balfe, both of which he delivered in his best style. The wonderful qualities of his singing are as well known as those of Madame Viardot, and his position is as secure and uncontested. When we say, therefore, that he was never in better voice than on this occasion we eulogise his performances in the strongest terms, and account for the enthusiastic reception which they received. Madame Bassano sang Handel's "Lascia ch'io pianza" with much power. In the duet with her sister she had great success; as well as in the little Scotch ballad which she declaimed in a manner to recruit the hearts of the "Northerners." Herr Pischek sang the "Kleine Recrut" exquisitely; it was unanimously and vociferously encored. Of the other vocalists, Miss Sherrington, Herr Reichardt, and Signor F. Lablache, made highly favourable impressions. Miss Arabella Goddard and Herr Kuhe performed several solos on the pianoforte, as well as a duet on two pianos—airs from the "Etoile du Nord." The admirers of prestidigitation had ample scope for enthusiasm on this occasion, and in a few instances the audience were favoured with some charming snatches played without affectation and with natural grace. The concert was fashionably and numerously attended, and concluded at a protracted hour.

A new musical society has been formed, called the VOCAL UNION, for the performance of English glees and madrigals. In plan and object it resembles the English Glee and Madrigal Union, which for a number of years gave such admirable performances, but which, we regret to hear, is now broken up. The members of this new society are

Miss Marian Moss, Mr. Foster, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Thomas; with Mr. J. L. Hatton for their accompanist on the pianoforte. Their first concert, on Wednesday morning, at the Hanover-square Rooms, attracted a large audience, and was very successful. It consisted of an excellent selection of glees and madrigals, chiefly of the more modern masters, Webb, Horsley, Dr. Cooke, Goss, Elliot, Linley, and Bishop, all of which were sung with great purity, expression, and effect. We wish the Vocal Union all success, for its object is the cultivation of a beautiful and truly English class of music which is now-a-days too much neglected.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

LYCEUM.—The grandeur of Madame Ristori's style of art is indisputable. There is a largeness in her action, and a general breadth of manner, that especially harmonise with classic conceptions. She is decidedly great in the ideal. One of her important points in the "Medea" occurs in the third act, where she apostrophises the statue of Saturn, the child-eating, homicidal god, whose example appears to her excited imagination to consecrate the dreadful purpose of her vengeance. She requires opportunities of this sort to exhibit her genius in its full might. On Wednesday the tragedy of "Maria Stuarda" gave but little scope to histrionic fancy. The Italian version of André Maffei spares nothing, but indicts the whole tediousness of the German original. The historic play is subject to many difficulties, and under Schiller's treatment these difficulties are by no means diminished. He allows but little for the play of the poetical, and seeks rather in the page of the historian for his topics and his situations. We have in "Maria Stuarda" the political relations of the heroine set forth with technical precision; but little space is left for dramatic situation. Only one scene, therefore—that of the accidental meeting of the Queens at Fotheringay—exists in which the poet has contributed invention, and the actress has occasion for ideal action. This occasion Mdlle. Ristori availed herself of to the full extent, and again we recognised the sublimity of the artist. The whole act is beautifully composed by Schiller. First, there are the lyric raptures with which the ill-starred heroine welcomes her temporary deliverance from her imprisonment:—

Oh, ch' io disseti l'affannata lena  
Nell' aperta del ciel aura serena!  
O verdi amiche piante, io vi ringrazio!  
Voi mi coprite colla fronde oscura  
Le dolorose mura  
Del mio carcere orrendo! Io vo sognarmi  
E libera e beata:  
Perchè la dolce illusione rubarmi!

But the entire ode is exceedingly fine, and Mdlle. Ristori revelled in its delicious cadence, rhythm, and feeling. The building-up of the scene is most artistic. The reluctance of *Mary* to meet the shock of an interview so long desired, and the want of preparation and plan of which she becomes fatally conscious at the last moment, is well imagined. She cannot even go through with the ceremonial proprieties of the meeting; but betrays her natural mood when court etiquette and prudence would demand its repression. At length she bows at the feet of the indignant *Elizabeth*; but not submissively, but with an averted eye which furtively ascribes to the overhanging heavens the motives for the apparent homage. *Elizabeth*, on her part, cannot refrain from topics of insult; then, indeed, *Mary* attempts self-restraint, and for a time achieves it. This, however, suits not *Elizabeth's* design, and she goads on her victim to reprisals. Then the long pent-up indignation finds impetuous way, and *Mary* regains the sovereignty of her position, and exults over the tyrant whom circumstance and not right has invested with injurious power. This was magnificently executed, and at once places Madame Ristori on the same level with Rachel. The final scene of *Mary's* execution, with its religious and social preparations, is one of those situations which, on the English boards, are scarcely tolerable; but, if anything could have induced an English audience to be pleased with such a scene, the excellent arrangements with which the groupings were managed would certainly, in this instance, have reconciled the most perverse to the recurring formalities of leaving-taking, the eternal farewells, and the religious confession to which the Royal martyr is condemned. The grace, the dignity, the piety of the heroine was abundantly illustrated, and the truth of the picture exquisitely preserved. The manner in which Mdlle. Ristori was supported was not exactly calculated to assist her materially. Mdlle. Baracani certainly did not shine as *Queen Elizabeth*, and Signor Gleck did not exactly please us as the *Earl of Leicester*. Nevertheless, the part will prove serviceable to Mdlle. Ristori's fame, as proving that she can sustain a character, depending not on melodramatic action, but relying for its effect entirely on its historic and dramatic elaboration, requiring minute attention in the artist, together with all the resources of elocution, and all the mutations of picturesque attitude, to avoid the natural monotony of the same state of sentiment prolonged and repeated from scene to scene. In the "Medea" we have witnessed the artist in storm and whirlwind of emotion; but in "Maria Stuarda" we behold her in the calm and persistent energy of continuous sentiment, and the influence of principle overruling the issues of life and death—the sublime, not of action, but of thought and feeling. In Mdlle. Ristori, accordingly, we saw the royal penitent atoning for her former guilt, by suffering for a crime of which she was innocent; and this blending of opposites begets a quiet state of interest in which the great performer may triumphantly illustrate the crowning grace of all art—repose.

OLYMPIC.—A new piece, under the title of "The Fascinating Individual," was produced on Monday. Its merit consists only in the opportunity which it furnishes to Mr. Robson of impersonating an original character who believes himself to be such an individual as the title of the farce implies. A little man with a long aristocratic name, *Mr. Adolphus F. Mortimer*, is in danger of an enforced marriage, from which he proposes to escape by rendering himself exceedingly disgusting to the lady and her family. Assuming an extravagant costume, and affecting foppish manners and a habit of punning, he at first surprises his intended and her father, but is in danger of being considered amusing. This, of course, flatters his vanity, and accordingly his faith in his personal attractiveness grows stronger and stronger. To counteract the influence of this irresistible personal charm, he writes a pseudonymous letter, vilifying his own character, which his intended father-in-law at once repudiates as "a weak invention of some enemy," so naturally does the self-traducer assume the appearance of innocence on being acquainted with its contents. Other absurdities follow too numerous to detail; and the action is further complicated by the appearance on the scene of the lady's real lover and his own real mistress, and after some flirtation and jealousy, and a pretended duel, the parties get properly paired. The defect of these pieces in general, from which the present is not exempt, is that they proceed upon insufficient motives, and involve improbable conditions. If the spectator can reconcile himself to inconsistencies and circumstances which in actual society never can take place, then the humour of Mr. Robson's acting may be thoroughly relished. Fortunately the traits of character delineated are new in the main, so that we are not presented with a favourite actor in all phases of old parts somewhat differently combined; but there is sufficient novelty in the individuality portrayed, as well as in the piece, which was completely successful.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Buckstone has revived one of the best of his own comedies, and the experiment has been so far successful that the piece is likely to have a considerable run. The drama of "Single Life"—the piece now revived—was written by Mr. Buckstone as a companion to that of "Married Life;" in the latter of which he was careful to introduce none but married persons, and in the former none but lovers. The characters of the present comedy are all bachelors and spinsters, the more prominent being a bashful lover, played by Mr. Buckstone; a singing lady, played by Miss Lavine; and a woman-hating bachelor, and a man-hating spinster, played respectively by Mr. Chippendale and Mrs. Poynter. The latter at length marry on the ground of mutual hatred, which promises fair to terminate in a softer sentiment on better acquaintance. The bickerings of the lovers are ingenious and amusing, and in the course of the three acts of which the play consists there are some good situations and much racy dialogue. Mr. Buckstone is fond of extravagance in his incidents, and this comedy is not exempt from the fault; but its literary tone is on the whole more elevated than usual, and the witty author has good reason to be proud of his bantling.

Melbourne having been deprived for 108 days of any advices from England, the Legislature of Victoria has been urged to take measures for the establishment of a regular and speedy steam-packet communication, and the sum of £75,000 has been voted for that purpose.

A Consistory will be held at Rome on the 16th inst. for the proclamation of five cardinals; two of them are Austrians and three Italians.

The Roman Government is trying to raise recruits in Switzerland, but the higher pay of England has monopolised all the available volunteers. The Papal Government requires 10,000 men to complete its musters.

## THE COURT.

The presence of the Queen and her illustrious visitors at Ascot on Thursday has been the leading feature in Court life during the week.

On Saturday the Queen and the Prince Consort rode on horseback. Afterwards her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Royal, took a drive in an open landau; and in the evening the Court honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence.

On Monday the Queen visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, and afterwards, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, visited the exhibition of American plants at Cremorne Gardens. In the evening the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Princess Royal, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, honoured the performance of Madame Ristori, in the tragedy of "Medea," at the Lyceum, with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, left Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle, where they arrived shortly before two o'clock in the afternoon. In the evening the Queen gave a dinner party.

On Wednesday her Majesty was out walking early in the Home-park, accompanied by the Prince Consort and Prince Frederick William of Prussia. In the course of the day the following distinguished company arrived at the Castle on a visit:—The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary (attended by the Lady Geraldine Somerset and Major Home Purves), the Duke of Cambridge, the French Ambassador and the Countess de Persigny, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Prussian Minister and Countess Bernstorff, Viscount Palmerston, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Earl of Eglinton, the Earl and Countess of Besborough, and Lord George Lennox. At five o'clock the Royal party went out in pony carriages and on horseback. In the evening the Queen gave a dinner to a large party in St. George's Hall. Her Majesty had afterwards an evening party.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with their illustrious guests, the Regent of Baden and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and the whole of the distinguished company staying at the Castle, went to the races at Ascot. The Royal party occupied several pony carriages and four, and were preceded by the Master of the Buckhounds and the Lords and Gentlemen of the Household on horseback. In the evening the Queen gave another grand dinner in St. George's Hall.

The Court returned to London on Friday (yesterday).

His Royal Highness the Regent of Baden left Buckingham Palace on Saturday on a flying tour through England and a part of Scotland. His Royal Highness rejoined the Court at Windsor Castle on Wednesday.

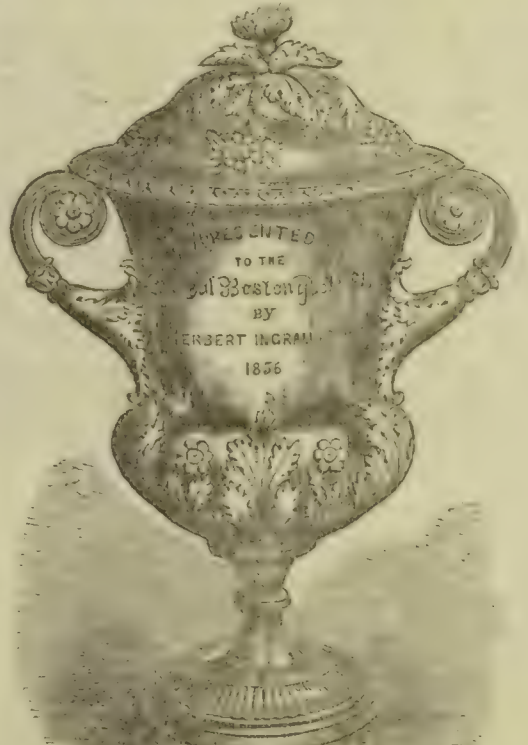
The Countess of Wilton gave a very brilliant ball on Friday (yesterday) at the family mansion in Grosvenor-square.

HUME MEMORIAL.—The Lord Mayor has appointed Friday, the 20th inst., at one p.m., for holding the city of London meeting in furtherance of the above object. The meeting will be held at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor having kindly consented to preside, and will be supported by most of the influential City merchants, bankers, &c.

BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Wednesday evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a grand entertainment at the Mansion House to a large number of distinguished learned gentlemen, the presidents of the learned societies, and a literary party.

## BOSTON YACHT-CLUB REGATTA.

THE first regatta for the season of this flourishing club took place on Thursday week. The respected representative for Boston, Mr. Herbert Ingram, presented to the club a very handsome fifty-guinea cup, leaving it to the members to dispose of as they thought proper. They judiciously determined to throw it open for competition among the yachts belonging to the club, charging 1s. per ton entrance; the money thus raised forming a second prize, to be contested for by yachts under five tons burden. There were eight entries for the Ingram Cup, and four for the smaller prize.



THE BOSTON YACHT-CLUB REGATTA PRIZE CUP.

Early on Thursday morning Skirbeck Quarter presented a very gay appearance, in its assemblage of steamers, sloops, yachts, and smacks waiting to take in passengers. About 5.30 a.m. the various trains having arrived, and each boat having received its fair number of passengers, the various craft moved down the river to Maudfoster Sluice—the starting-point. On rounding the point near the Bath gardens, the whole river appeared a mass of craft, in front of which the following yachts were mustered for the Ingram Cup ready to start:—*Red Rover*, 20 tons, Mr. Hugg, Spalding; *Waterwitch*, 15 tons, Mr. R. Thorpe; *Fairy*, 17 tons, Mr. W. H. Lewin (commander); *Kitten*, 5 tons, Mr. J. G. Marshall; *Magic*, 16 tons, Mr. C. Anderson (vice-commander). The following yachts were entered but did not start:—*Eugenie* (Mr. W. B. Green), *Phantom* (Mr. Anderson), and *Jenny* (Mr. J. S. Wilkinson, Lincoln).

Second Class: *Waterwitch*, 5 tons, Mr. J. Pilley; *Nautilus*, 5 tons, Mr. Plummer; *Arrow*, 3 tons, Mr. E. A. Hildred; *Widgeon*, 3 tons, Mr. J. O. Tomkins.

At starting the *Magic*, having the windward side, was the first to take the lead, followed in quick succession by the *Waterwitch* and other yachts, the *Red Rover* bringing up the rear; this position she occupied while she was in the race, but at length her career was cut short by her running upon the Ants Sand, where she remained until the tide turned in the evening. A few minutes after the first yacht had started a third gun was fired, and the small yachts were off, the *Nautilus* leading the group. All the rest followed pell-mell, the steamers bringing up the rear. The river now presented a coup-d'œil of great beauty. Corporation Point and the New Cut were soon passed; and at length the open water in Hob-hole was reached. Here the race was for a time forgot, while the course of the proposed new channel to Clayhole was pointed out, and the probability and desirability of this important improvement in the haven were discussed. In the meantime the yachts had reached Elbow Buoy, the *Waterwitch* leading, followed with scarcely the interval of a boat's length by the *Magic* and the *Kitten*. Up to this point it had all been plain sailing before the wind, now came the serious work, the next twenty miles of the course being almost dead in the wind's eye. Squaresails, stunsails, and other fly-away gear were "doused," and each yacht was reduced to its legitimate canvas—mainsail, gaff, foresail, and gaff. As the yachts neared the Skull Ridge the promise of more wind was fulfilled, and each vessel was obliged to reduce sail. Back again to the winning post (the upper sea-head buoy), there was a fair wind, and another change of sails was the consequence; the modest gear which had been used for beating down was discarded, and every stitch of canvas was again the order of the day (See the Illustration). While tacking, the *Red*





RED ROVER.

WATERWITCH.

FAIRY.

MAGIC.

KITTEN.

BOSTON REGATTA.—THE YACHTS STARTING FOR THE CUP.

*Rover* ran ashore, but at the time she was so far astern as to have almost lost sight of the other yachts. They rounded the winning-buoy in the following order:—*Waterwitch*, 3.12½; *Magic*, 3.21; *Fairy*, 3.27; *Kitten*, 4.2. The second class, who ran a shorter course, arrived at the winning-buoy as under:—*Arcton*, 1.26; *Waterwitch*, 1.37; *Nautilus*, 1.39. In the

evening the yacht squadron returned to Boston, when the banks, for a distance of four miles, were almost lined with spectators; it is calculated there were from 5000 to 6000 people present. In the evening the members and friends assembled at the clubhouse, when the cup was presented to Mr. R. Thorpe, the owner of the *Water-*

*witch*. The health of Mr. Ingram was proposed by Mr. Grant, one of the owners of the winning yacht; the toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and various other toasts followed. We have engraved the Prize Cup, which is of tasteful design, from the establishment of Messrs. Elkington and Co.



BOSTON REGATTA.—THE "WATERWITCH," WINNER OF THE CUP, OFF FRIESTON SHORE.



ST. ALBANS  
ABBAY.

THE restoration of St. Albans Abbey is the work upon which the religious as well as the archaeological interest of the educated classes in England is now concentrated. Regarded as the proposed centre of a see whose creation is deemed most desirable by all who wish to behold the established Church legitimately developing her energies, St. Albans may be considered as the nucleus of one of the most creditable efforts Churchmen have made for many a year. A yet more general but not less earnest desire has been manifested by the lovers of magnificent antiquity, of stately architecture, of edifices rich with the associations of past ages, that this noble fabric should be preserved to our successors in a condition which shall testify that our own age was neither unenlightened nor neglectful upon the subject of Christian art.

The Abbey is as well known as any of our cathedrals to the architect and the antiquary, but a few details of its history and character may not be useless to the general reader; for whose benefit, also, we present two original views of the building—one of them showing its peculiar external form, and immense extent of nave; and the other giving the chancel, pulpit, and some of that portion of the edifice used for the services of the Church.

A very numerous and influential meeting was held in the townhall of St. Albans early in April, when Lord Verulam, supported by a number of other noblemen and gentlemen, presided. The objects of this meeting were to consider the best means of restoring and upholding the Abbey Church, and obtaining for it the dignity of a cathedral. Among those who attended were the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, the Rev. Dr. Nicholson (the Rector of St. Albans, and one of the ablest labourers in the good cause), Archdeacon Robinson, and Archdeacon Grant. The Bishop of the diocese (Rochester) would have been present but for domestic affliction. At this meeting a most interesting report by Mr. G. G. Scott, the eminent architect, was read, a document which we have taken previous occasion to commend to



ST. ALBANS ABBEY CHURCH: THE CHOIR AND HIGH ALTAR.

our readers, as embodying the whole case and claim of the Abbey. The original church was founded on this site in memory of Alban, the first British martyr. This Christian hero was born at Verulam in the third century, and went to Rome, where he served for seven years as a soldier under Dioclesian; and after his return and conversion was beheaded during the furious persecution waged by that Emperor against "the people called Christians." The place of the martyr's death was originally named Holmburst, but the name was afterwards changed to St. Albans in his honour. The first church was erected in the days of Constantine, and, from its smallness, Mr. Scott suggests, escaped destruction at the hands of the Pagan Saxons, and was standing when they embraced Christianity. King Offa most probably rebuilt the church, and certainly did much for it, besides restoring to it the body of Alban, which had been removed during the Saxon invasion. The two last Saxon abbots of the monastery founded by Offa collected immense stores of materials for rebuilding the church, and the two first Norman abbots executed the work in a style of great magnificence. Brady's "Clavis" states that in 1257 some workmen repairing the building found the remains of some sheets of lead, containing relics, with a plate of lead over them, in which was cut the following inscription:—"In hoc mausoleo inventum est venerabile corpus Sancti Albani, proto martyris Anglorum." When Henry VIII. suppressed the monasteries, a rich clothier named Stump bought the church for £400, and made it a parish church for the inhabitants. Even when its most precious days were gone, the people who worshipped in it seem always to have retained an affectionate reverence for the glorious old pile, and to have exerted themselves to obtain the means of preserving it. Small Government assistance was once or twice obtained, but it is of late years only that the work has been done on a large scale; and to the present rector, Dr. Nicholson, it is due that the work of the *edax rerum* has been effectually delayed. The



ST. ALBANS ABBEY CHURCH: EXTERIOR.



On the 11th inst., after a long and trying illness, Mr. Henry Bawle, a gentleman well known in the literary circles, and much respected, aged 59



## AMUSEMENTS, &amp;c.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND**  
Extra Night.—It is respectfully announced that a Grand Extra Night will take place on THURSDAY next, JUNE 14th, when will be performed a favourite Opera; with Entertainments in the Ballet department by Miss, Marie Taglioni, Madlle. Boschetti, Rosa, Katharine, Lezereux, Clara, Piccini, and Madlle. A. Bellon.

**ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—On MON-**  
DAY and during the Week will be presented Shakespeare's Play of THE WINTER'S TALE. Lectors by Mr. C. Keen; Herminia by Mrs. C. Keen. Preceded by A PRINCE FOR AN HOUR.

**DELPHI THEATRE.—Immense Success of**  
the FLYING DUTCHMAN.—MONDAY and during the week, the FLYING DUTCHMAN. After which, A BOTTLE OF SMOKE. To conclude with GOOD NIGHT, SINGING PANTALON, by Mr. P. Bedford, Miss M. Keely, Miss K. Kelly.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On**  
MONDAY, JUNE 16th, 6th Night of the New Comedy of THE EVIL GENIUS. Tuesday and Wednesday, Mr. Buckstone's Revived Comedy of THE LITTLE TREASURE. Friday and Saturday (first time here), MY WIFE'S DAUGHTER, after which Miss BLANCHIE FANE will re-appear in THE LITTLE TREASURE; with, Every Evening during the Week, the Spanish Dancers, Perea Nena, Perez, and their Company, and the New Force of THE RIGHTS and WRONGS of WOMAN.

**DELPHI THEATRE.—Great Hit.—**  
the FLYING DUTCHMAN every Evening.—Madame Celeste, Mr. B. Whetler, Mr. Wright (first time a second night), Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, Like and Unlike. Wednesday and Saturday, A Bottle of Smoke, and other Entertainments.

**STANDARD THEATRE.—Increasing Triumph**  
of PROFESSOR ANDERSON. The same Extraordinary Sensation created by his performances at the Standard which characterized his wonderful career at the Lyceum. This week the performance will be changed, and will be increased in interest. The wonderment increases nightly, and the applause is of a more enthusiastic character. New Apparatus, New Tricks, New Causes of Bewilderment, New Mysteries, New Magic. While other theatres are almost deserted the Standard is thronged, though the performances are limited to that of one man—the GREAT WIZARD of the NORTH. As thousands are turned from the door on every night, and no one is able to obtain admission who does not come in time; remember that the doors open at Seven, and that the performances commence at half-past. MAGIC and MYSTERY, in Twelve Acts and Fifty Scenes, every Evening.—Standard Theatre, opposite Eastern Counties Railway, Shoreditch.

**SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER**  
COLOURS.—THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Galleries, 5, Pall-mall East (close to Trafalgar-square), from Nine till Five. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Joseph J. Jenkins, Secretary.

**FRENCH EXHIBITION.—THE THIRD**  
ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by Modern Artists of the FRENCH SCHOOL is NOW OPEN, at the Gallery, 126, Pall-mall. Admission, One Shilling; Season Tickets, 5s. Five Shillings; Catalogue, Sixpence. H. Frodson, Secretary.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC,**  
HOLLAND, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday), at 8 o'clock. Stalls (which can be taken from a plan at the Box-office every day, between 11 and 4, without any extra charge), 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.—EGYPTIAN HALL.

**W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES,**  
with a New Loco-Joko Lyric, OFF BY THE TRAIN, every Evening, at 8 o'clock, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, 11, King William-street, Strand. Box-office open from Eleven to Five. Morning Performance every Saturday, at Two o'clock.

**ROYAL PANOPTICON.—The WALPOLE**  
ISLANDERS from Lake Huron, Canada West, will APPEAR DAILY, at 8.40 and 7.30 p.m. Certificate—"I know Peleokiekie to be the chief of the Indians who inhabit Walpole Island, at the head of Lake St. Clair; the party with me are all Indians of that Island. (Signed) Malcolm Cameron, late Postmaster-General of Canada, under the administration of Lord Elgin."—Admission, 1s.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron H.R.H.**  
Prince Albert. NEXT MONDAY Evening, June 16th, at Eight, HENRY MAYHEW, Esq. author of "The Great World of London," &c., will open the Eighth Course of Monday Evening Lectures to the Working Classes with one on the CURIOSITIES of LIFE AMONG THE LABOURERS and POOR of LONDON.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE GREAT**  
FOUNTAINS.—The Directors of the Crystal Palace Company beg to announce that WEDNESDAY, the 18th JUNE, has been fixed for the OPENING of the GREAT FOUNTAINS. On the day will take place the First Public Display of the Whole System of Waterworks, comprising (in addition to the Fountains already in action), the Water Temples, the Cascade, the Two Large Waterfalls, and the Fountains of the Grand Lower Basins.

On this occasion admission will be limited to holders of One Guinea (Black) and Two Guinea (White) Tickets, and to persons paying half-a-Guinea. Transferable Tickets (Blue) will not be available on this day. See the dates specified on the face of these tickets.

The doors of the Palace and Park will be opened at Twelve. Military Bands will be in attendance, in addition to the Band of the Company. By order, G. GROVE, Secretary.

**ROYAL GARDENS, CREMORNE.—Daily**  
on View (Admission, One Shilling), from Ten till Dark, the GREAT AMERICAN FLORAL EXHIBITION, visited during the past week by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, the Prince of Prussia, the Princess Royal, H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and the leading members of the Nobility. Its extent, variety, and magnificence entitle it to take its stand among the fashionable features of the season. The arrangements at Cremorne are as usual more attractive than ever, commencing at Three o'clock each afternoon; from which hour until the close on a succession of round of entertainments delight the visitor. Saturday next, June 21, Grand Floral Fete and Morning Concert (in which piece, the celebrated Sardinian Minstrel, will appear). In Aid of the Funds of the Royal Society of Music, tickets on the Prince of Wales and the Prince of Wales Society, commencing at half-past One o'clock precisely, on which occasion, by an arrangement effected with the Directors, the Band is enabled to announce all the principal Artists, also the Band and Chorus, of that establishment. Conductor, Signor Bonetti. Principal Vocal Performers: Mmes. Alboni, Mdlle. Piccolomini, Mdlle. Finelli, Mdlle. Amaldi, Mdlle. Kizzi, Berli, and Jenny Bauri; Mdlle. Albertini and Mdlle. Johanna Wagner; Mdlle. Clara Novello, Signor Banchieri, Signor Salvatori, Herr Holzhart, and Signor Colzani; Mr. Charles Brahm (of the Theatre Libani), Signor Benvenuto, Signor Bauche, Signor Zaccanti, and Signor Bellotti. Instrumental Solo Performers: Pianoforte, Mrs. Anderson and Mr. W. G. Cousins; Violin, M. Reményi, Solo Violin to Her Majesty the Queen; and Flute, Mr. Richardson, Solo Flute to Her Majesty the Queen.

**THE QUEEN'S VISIT to her WOUNDED**  
SOLDIERS.—Gallery, 162, Piccadilly, corner of St. James's-street.—NOW ON VIEW, the deeply-interesting ROYAL PICTURE of the First Visit of Her Majesty and the Royal Family to the Wounded Crimean Soldiers.—Admission free, by cards of address.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, Haymarket.—**  
Under the immediate Patronage of Her most gracious Majesty the QUEEN, and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.—Mrs. ANDERSON, Pianist to Her Majesty the Queen, and Instructor to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, and His Royal Highness the Prince Alfred, has the honour to inform her Patrons and Friends that her annual Grand MORNING CONCERT will take place in Her Majesty's Theatre, MONDAY, JUNE 16th, 1856, commencing at half-past One o'clock precisely, on which occasion, by an arrangement effected with the Directors, the Band is enabled to announce all the principal Artists, also the Band and Chorus, of that establishment. Conductor, Signor Bonetti. Principal Vocal Performers: Mmes. Alboni, Mdlle. Piccolomini, Mdlle. Finelli, Mdlle. Amaldi, Mdlle. Kizzi, Berli, and Jenny Bauri; Mdlle. Albertini and Mdlle. Johanna Wagner; Mdlle. Clara Novello, Signor Banchieri, Signor Salvatori, Herr Holzhart, and Signor Colzani; Mr. Charles Brahm (of the Theatre Libani), Signor Benvenuto, Signor Bauche, Signor Zaccanti, and Signor Bellotti. Instrumental Solo Performers: Pianoforte, Mrs. Anderson and Mr. W. G. Cousins; Violin, M. Reményi, Solo Violin to Her Majesty the Queen; and Flute, Mr. Richardson, Solo Flute to Her Majesty the Queen.

**PRICES of ADMISSION.**

	Boxes, Grand Tier	1st Do.	2nd Do.	3rd Do.	4th Do.	5th Do.	6th Do.	7th Do.	8th Do.	9th Do.	10th Do.	11th Do.	12th Do.	13th Do.	14th Do.	15th Do.	16th Do.	17th Do.	18th Do.	19th Do.	20th Do.
Boxes, Grand Tier	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
1st Do.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2nd Do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3rd Do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4th Do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5th Do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6th Do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7th Do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8th Do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9th Do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10th Do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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19th Do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20th Do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Places to be made at the Box-office of Her Majesty's Theatre, the principal Librarians and Music Publishers, or of Mrs. Anderson, 31, Nottingham-place, York-gate, Regent's park.

**MUSICAL UNION.—THE DIRECTORS'**  
GRAND MATINEE, on TUESDAY, JUNE 21, to begin at Three and end at half-past Five. A Selection of Music by Haydn, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Thalberg, Beethoven's septet (entire), with a couple of vocal pieces, will be included in the programme. Artists: Signor Bonetti, Signor Banchieri, Signor Colzani, Signor Brahm, Signor Benvenuto, Signor Bauche, Signor Zaccanti, and Signor Bellotti. Instrumental Solo Performers: Pianoforte, Mrs. Anderson and Mr. W. G. Cousins; Violin, M. Reményi, Solo Violin to Her Majesty the Queen; and Flute, Mr. Richardson, Solo Flute to Her Majesty the Queen.

**THE VOCAL UNION.—English Glee and**  
Madrigals.—Miss Marian Moss, Miss Heywood, Messrs. Foster, Cooper, Munton Smith, Winn, and Thomas.—MORNING CONCERT on JUNE 11, 12, 13, and 14, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS. Subscription, 2s. per Family ticket, admitting four to one Concert, 2s.; single Stalls, 6s.; Unreserved, 3s.—Addition and Co., 210, Regent-street.

**MR. AGUILAR begs to announce that his**  
ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on THURSDAY MORNING, at Three o'clock. Tickets, 10s. 6d. and 7s.; at the principal Music Publishers; and to Mr. Aguilar, 151, Albany-street, Regent's-park.

## AMUSEMENTS, &amp;c.

**BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 71, Harley-street.**  
Miss MAURONE, of the Royal Academy of Music, and Associate of the Philharmonic Society, has the honour to announce that her MATINEE MUSICALS will take place at the above Rooms, on THURSDAY, June 14th, 1856. To commence at three o'clock. On which occasion she will be assisted by Madlle. Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Benson. Violin, Herr Deichmann; Harp, Mr. John Thomas. Reserved seats, half a guinea; Single Tickets, seven shillings; Family Tickets, to admit three, one guinea. May be had at Messrs. Ad. disc, Holler, and Lucas's, 210, Regent-street, and the principal Music-sellers; and at Miss Maurone's residence, 14 Porten-road, Madeira-hill West.

**MISS SHERRINGTON has the honour to**  
announce that she will give a SOIREE MUSICALE at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS (under the immediate patronage of his Excellency the Belgian Ambassador and Madame Van De Weyer), on THURSDAY, JUNE 19 to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Vocalists—Miss Sherrington, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Blus Reeves; Pianoforte, Monsieur Lemmons (Professor au Conservatoire Royal de Bruxelles), his first appearance in this country, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper. Stalls, 15s. each; Tickets, 10s. 6d. each; to be had of all the principal music-sellers; and of Miss Sherrington, 38, Great Marlborough-street.

**MR. RICHARD BLAGROVE'S ANNUAL**  
CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY MORNING NEXT, JUNE 16th, at Half-past Two o'clock, when he will be assisted by the following Artists:—Madame Clara Novello, Miss Sherrington, Miss Dolby; Signor Marres, Signor Giulio Rogondi, Mr. H. Blagrove, Mr. H. Hill, Mr. H. Blagrove, Mr. Howell, and Signor Platt. Tickets, 7s. to be had of all the principal Music-sellers; Stalls, 10s. 6d. to be had only of Mr. Richard Blagrove, 71, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, where a plan of the Room may be seen.

**W. H. HOLMES' PIANOFORTE CONCERT,**  
JULY 2nd (Wednesday), HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, at Two o'clock. Solos by Madame Clara Schumann, Miss Arabella Goddard, Professor Sterndale Bennett, and a host of eminent pianists. Tickets (Reserved), 6s. Non-subscribers, of W. H. Holmes only, 35, Beaumont-street, Marylebone.

**VERY ELEGANT STRIPED and BROCA-**  
TELLE ROBES, at SHEATH'S, 264, Regent-street. Full-length Dresses, 3s. 4d. and 4s. 6d. guineas. The richest Moiré Antiques, 3s. 4d. and 4s. 6d. guineas. Excellent Black ditto, from 1s. 6d. Patterns sent to any part.—Address, W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London.

**BEAUTIFUL SUMMER DRESSES at W.**  
SHEATH'S, 264, Regent-street. Flounced Grenadine and Muslin de Soie Robes, 1 guinea. Printed and Satin Striped Barbès, from 1 guinea. Full-colour Muslins, from 8s. 6d. 1000 yards Broché Grenadine, all at 12s. 6d. per yard. 10,000 yards Grand Printed Muslin (all colours), 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. per yard. Patterns forwarded to any part.—Address, W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London.

**RICH FLOUNCED SILK ROBES at**  
SHEATH'S, 264, Regent-street. Checks and Stripes, 46s. Chamois, 30s. 6d. 3s. guineas. The richest Moiré Antiques, 3s. 4d. and 4s. 6d. guineas. Each Dress contains about 18 yards, wide width. Patterns sent per post. Address W. W. Sheath, 264, Regent-street.

**WEDDING, DINNER, and MORNING**  
SILKS.—W. W. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, has the honour of informing Ladies that he has just received from Paris a choice selection of Flounced Silk Robes, Black and Coloured Moiré Antiques, very elegant Striped and Brocade Robes, considerably under value. Patterns sent for inspection to any part. Address W. W. Sheath, 264, Regent-street, London.

**CAPPER, SON, and MOON, 164, REGENT-STREET,**  
LONDON. BASSINETTES, 30s. to 300s.; BABY LINEN. Books giving descriptions and prices sent gratis.

**CAPPER, SON, and MOON, 164, REGENT-STREET,**  
LONDON. LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING; TROUSSEAUX. Books giving descriptions and prices sent gratis.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—Ladies are respect-**  
fully informed that Lyons, Spitalfields, and Manchester Silks, Muslin and Barbès Dresses, Gloves, Lace, Embroidery, Mantles, &c., are now sold on the Gallery of Centre Transcept.

**SILKS, rich, plain, striped, and checked**  
glace, at 2s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards, well worth the attention of families. Patterns sent free by post.—JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of Fifty Years. Carriage paid on all amounts above 15s.

**TO DRAPERS and MILLINERS.—SPENCE**  
and BUCHANAN, St. Paul's Churchyard, will show on Monday, the 16th inst., and following days, several large lots of Manchester and Spitalfields Silks, Paris and Lyons Connections, French and Country Ribbons, Harbès and Carmelite Cloths, bonnets, and printed Cambrics. The whole of the above are clearing lots, well worth the attention of the Trade, having just been bought from 25 to 30 per cent under the regular prices.

**FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.—This Day**  
EXHIBITING at LAMBETH HOUSE, a large importation of the most beautiful Designs on Plain and Checked Organdy Muslins. The Colours are permanent, including the Imperial Blue, as fashionable in Paris. All at the ridiculous price of 6d. per yard. A full-length dress may be made with 13 yards, the usual price of which at the West is 16s. 6d. Patterns free. HARVEY and CO., next the Railway Arch, Westminster-road.

**WEDDING OUTFIT, £10 10s.—Mrs.**  
HISCOCK, Ladies' Outfitter, 54, Regent's-quadrant, supplies an elegant Wedding Outfit for Ten Guineas. Every article made and trimmed with the best materials. Lists of Articles supplied forwarded by post.

**FASHIONABLE PARISIAN BONNETS.**  
In the best taste, by first-rate artists, and of the best and newest materials, excellence with economy. Spring Bonnets, at 2s.; Glace do, 15s. 6d.; Mourning do, 14s. 6d.; Bridal do, 21s.; and 24s. 6d. A great variety on view at J. and E. SMITH'S SHOW-ROOMS, 151, Regent-street, opposite Book-street, inventors and patentees of the Caspiate, or Forring Bonnet, which packs in a box two inches deep, and can also be had at the above prices. Instructions for self-measurement sent post-free.

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THE PEACE COMMEMORATION AT BRIGHTON.—FIREWORKS ON THE CHAIN PIER.

The celebration at Brighton took place on the 4th inst. The great feature of the day was the dinner of 6,000 school children upon the Level, where it is estimated there were assembled from 8000 to 10,000 persons to witness the festivities. In the evening the town was illuminated. The cele-

bration terminated with some magnificent displays of fireworks. We quote the following description of the Pier display from the *Brighton Herald*:—  
At about nine o'clock signal rockets were seen in the air, the noise of reports could be heard, and there was a tremendous rush to the cliffs, which,

together with the beach, were in a short time covered with people. The fireworks on the Pier were prepared by Southby, the experienced London pyrotechnist. The fired pieces were very beautiful. The opinion was general that nothing superior of the kind had been seen in Brighton. By a very



THE PEACE COMMEMORATION AT SALFORD.—THE TOWNHALL.





PEACE COMMEMORATION AT PORTSMOUTH—TRIUMPHAL MONUMENT ON SOUTHSEA COMMON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

proper arrangement, persons were not admitted on the Pier after eight o'clock, so that accidents by the fall of rocket-sticks might be prevented. On the sea, in front of the town, there was a large number of spectators in boats, in some of which there were minor displays of fireworks.



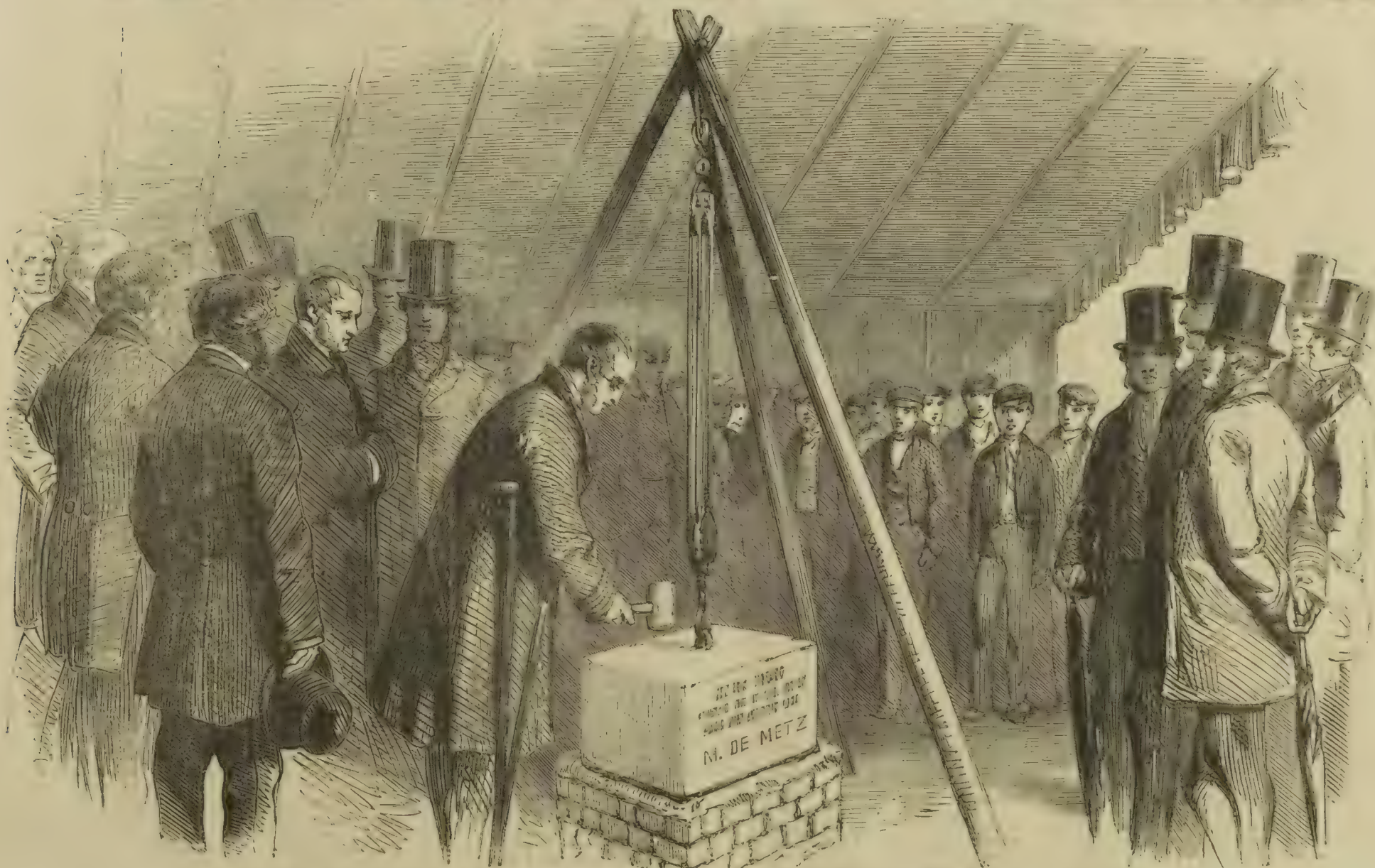
TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO SIR ROBERT M'CLURE.  
(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

The display on the Esplanade was also very fine; and the showers of rockets, tourbillons, flying serpents, golden rain, Catherine-wheels, and showers of coloured balls, were very brilliant.

#### SALFORD.

The rejoicings at Salford took place on May 29. The great scene of recreation during the day was in Peel-park, which was visited by from 120,000 to 150,000 persons. In the evening the park entrances and buildings were illuminated. There were no fireworks; but the public buildings in the borough were illuminated with devices in gas, stained glass transparencies, variegated oil-lamp devices, mottoes, initials, &c.; the whole by order and at the expense of the Corporation.

We have engraved the artistic decoration of the Townhall, which was



CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE AT THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM, RED-HILL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



beautifully executed. The painting, 36 ft. by 14 ft., was exhibited in front of the portico and the windows of the large room. In its centre stands Peace wearing a laurel chaplet, and holding an olive-branch in her right hand, and a globe in her left. To her right are a lion and a lamb, lying together, as emblematic of Tranquillity. A second fine female figure, bearing a cornucopia and a sheaf of corn, represents Agriculture; whilst Music is figured as striking a lyre, and Poetry holds forth a partially open scroll. To the extreme right is a seaport, crowded with ships; and the quays filled with merchandise—emblematic of mercantile prosperity as resulting from peace. To the left of the central figure (to the right of the spectator) are three other figures. One has snapped a sword, signifying the cessation of war; but the crown of victory which is worn indicates that the object for which the sword was drawn has been attained. Justice, with her balance, stands next; and then Unity, holding a compact bundle of rods. Beyond this group are figures painted in the background, indicative of the horrors of war; but Justice and Unity spread a veil, to shut them from the sight of Peace. Here, too, upon a battlefield, a widow and child kneel weeping over the corpse of a soldier, as showing the domestic affliction that must result from war. All the figures are well drawn, the drapery being painted in light and brilliant colours for the purpose of showing well by gaslight. At the ends of the large painting are two others; that to the right bearing the Salford arms, and that to the left the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster. Each of these is 14 feet by 12 feet; and, while the arms are fully emblazoned and in proper colours, the seal has been faithfully reproduced and carefully gilded. The tympanum of the pediment is filled in with the Royal arms, in the appropriate colours, upon a beautiful blue ground; and upon the frieze "Peace" is displayed in large letters formed by gas jets. To the right are the initials "V. A.," and to the left "N. E.," all in large letters, and lighted by gas, a brilliant star being placed between each two initials. From the apex of the pediment rises a high flagstaff bearing the British ensign; to the right being the flags of France and Turkey, and to the left those of Sardinia and Russia, similarly supported. At the base of each painting there is a tastefully-arranged group of flags; and the effect of the whole is very pleasant and artistic. All the paintings are surrounded by laurel and other foliage, interspersed with flowers; and the lower part of the façade is similarly decorated. The paintings were designed and executed by Mr. H. C. Whalley, of Bridge-street, upon whom they reflect great credit. The general decorations there were confided to Mr. Whalley, sen. The gas devices and arrangements, as well as the stained glass, were executed by Messrs. Howard and Atkinson, of this city. The effect of the paintings at the Townhall and the various gas devices, when fully lighted, was excellent. The paintings were not transparencies; they were shown by means of the light from the devices, and of rows of burners surrounding the paintings, but concealed from the spectators. There were lines of burners round the tympanum of the pediment; the flames from them being visible.

## PORTSMOUTH.

Upon the preceding page we have engraved the extempore Memorial which the enthusiastic folks at Portsmouth improvised on Southsea Common by converting one of the landmarks for ships entering the harbour into a triumphal pillar by means of ingenious additions and decorations. On the sides of the pillar were inscribed the names of the Allied Powers—England, France, Turkey, Sardinia—and the various engagements in which, during the late war, their armies had, either collectively or individually, distinguished themselves. On the summit of this pillar was the figure of Britannia, holding a flagstaff, from which waved the Royal standard.

We have engraved also a characteristic sketch of the eccentric person who, acting as a sort of master of the revels, marshalled the games and



THE PEACE COMMEMORATION AT PORTSMOUTH: THE MASTER OF THE REVELS.

rustic sports of the day. He was mounted on an old white pony, and wore a faded hunting dress and a very high hat.

## THE FIREWORKS IN HYDE-PARK AND THE GREEN-PARK.

On page 668 we have engraved these two principal displays of Fireworks in the metropolis, on the night of the 29th of May, as they appeared from the bridge in Kensington-gardens, where the effect was strikingly beautiful.

## NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE AT THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S FARM, RED HILL.

In our Journal of last week we briefly recorded the ceremony of the laying of the foundation-stone of a new School-house at the Philanthropic Society's Farm, at Red-hill, on Saturday week. We now engrave the very interesting scene.

M. De Metz, whose services and sacrifices in the cause of reformatory youthful criminals are so well known, and whose celebrated *Colonne Agricole*, at Metz, near Tours, is the model to which the founders of reformatory schools have more or less agreed to look, had arranged to lay the stone; and a large gathering of the friends of the reformatory cause had been expected, but the exorbitantly unfavourable weather made the meeting comparatively a small one. Among those present, however, were the Bishop of St. David's, the Dean of Salisbury, Mr. Adderley, M.P., Mr. H. T. Slope, Mr. A. Beresford Hope, Mr. W. Cotton, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Penrhyn, Mr. Somers Coles, M.P., Mr. Stuart, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Moxon, Rev. J. C. Wynter, &c.

The new School-house is the gift of Mr. Gladstone, the treasurer; Mr. Bell giving his gratuitous services, as architect, in its design and construction. It will contain from forty to fifty boys, having accommodation, also, for an assistant master. The Red-hill Institution is arranged on the plan of family division and superintendence, being now composed of six houses, each complete in itself—the whole accommodating about 250 boys. The house now added is at some distance from the other portions of the school, and is situated on the additional farm which the Philanthropic Society have lately purchased, adjoining the original property on the east side. In consequence of M. De Metz's arrival being delayed by an unforeseen accident till a late hour, the Bishop of St. David's officiated in his stead, and laid the first stone of the house. Two appropriate hymns were sung by a choir of boys, and a prayer offered by the Rev. Sydney Turner. M. De Metz came just on the conclusion of the ceremony, and delivered a very eloquent address in French, which the Bishop afterwards translated with a singular felicity and exactness of expression.

After apologizing for the lateness of his arrival, and paying a just compliment to Mr. Gladstone, who gave them, he said, example of that higher charity which not only gives but acts, M. De Metz spoke earnestly on the importance of forming a normal school for the formation and

training of reformatory teachers, and pointed out the great facilities which the Red-hill Institution offered for this purpose. "The noble science of improving men, of making the *bad good*, cannot be learnt in a moment—is not every one's acquirement. So high a mission requires self-denial, devotedness of spirit, a thorough morality of conduct; above all, deeply Christian feelings." Mettray, he said, owed its remarkable success mainly to the pains which had been taken by its founders to prepare suitable agents beforehand. No one would open an hospital without securing a proper medical staff. Those who undertook the vast responsibility of curing the diseases of the mind and soul ought not to be less provident. "From the time," he concluded, "that you have opened a training school for reformatory teachers here, I shall consider the prospects of the reformatory cause assured and safe. You have here the means, the extent, the numbers, that enable you to do it. You have the man by whom it can be done. Resolve on it, and you will render the greatest benefit in your power to your country, and do the most for the security and full development of your work."

The company then adjourned to the large school-room hall adjoining the chapel, which was ornamented by the efforts of the boys and their teachers with inscriptions, wreaths, &c., in a very tasteful manner. Here addresses were presented by the schoolmasters and industrial teachers of the institution, and by the boys—the latter accompanying their congratulations with an offering of £6 10s., collected throughout the school, as a present to the boys at Metz.

M. De Metz responded to the addresses in very feeling terms, assuring the boys that he looked on them as a portion of his Metz family—that their generous gift would excite the liveliest feelings of regard, and the record of it be specially preserved as a bond of mutual aid and sympathy. The boys sang "God Save the Queen" with hearty good will, and the visitors separated about five o'clock.

## TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN SIR ROBERT M'CLURE.

A COSTLY piece of plate, of elegantly characteristic design, has just been presented to Captain Sir Robert M'Clure, late of her Majesty's discovery-ship *Investigator*, by a number of officers of the Royal Navy, several of them among the most distinguished in their profession, in admiration of his intrepidity and perseverance in penetrating through the Polar Ocean in search of Sir John Franklin, which, as is well known, led to the solution of an important geographical problem in the discovery of the North-West Passage, and has rendered his name illustrious in the naval annals of the British empire. The testimonial consists of a winged figure of Fame standing on tiptoe on the part of a globe representing the Polar Seas, and in the act of blowing a trumpet. It is exquisitely carved in frosted silver, and stands on an ebony pedestal, which bears an appropriate inscription commemorating the services of this gallant Arctic navigator, and the motives in which the testimonial originated. It is from the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street, and is a beautiful work of art.

Captain Sir James C. Ross was delegated by the subscribers to present the testimonial, and he did so in a letter in which he felicitously expressed their and his own admiration of the courage, perseverance, and skill displayed by Captain Sir Robert M'Clure, and added that it would remind him of the many arduous and hazardous events of his memorable voyage, and would not fail to keep alive in his heart a deep sense of gratitude to God, who guided and preserved him amid numberless dangers, and, after an absence of nearly five years, restored him in safety and honour to his friends and his country. Sir Robert M'Clure, in reply, stated that he fully appreciated the feelings which had prompted so flattering a mark of the approbation of his professional friends, who were the best judges of his public conduct, and it should ever be cherished by him with the most grateful recollections. He added that it would be gratifying to them to avail himself of so fitting an opportunity of expressing his admiration of the officers and men associated with him in his enterprise, to whose zeal, exertions, and co-operation he must pay that public tribute of his regard.

The testimonial bears the following inscription:—

Presented to Captain Sir Robert J. Le Mesurier M'CLURE, R.N., late of H.M. discovery ship *Investigator*, by officers of the Royal Navy, in admiration of his intrepidity and perseverance in penetrating through the Polar ocean in search of Sir John Franklin, which led to the discovery of the north-west passage, and has rendered his name distinguished in the naval annals of the British Empire.

## THE CENTRAL AMERICAN ROUTES—PANAMA TO AUSTRALIA.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

WHILE thanking you very cordially, as one of the public, for your interesting and most instructive article on the complicated political geography of Central America, give me leave to supply one seemingly trivial, but in reality very important, deficiency that is implied rather than expressed, or left unexpressed, I should say, at the close of your remarks. After enumerating the several projected schemes of interoceanic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, you say "the only one undertaken, and that is now near completion, is the Panama Railway." Such phrase leaves the impression that the Panama Railway is not completed, which is not the case. This great enterprise, the dream of enthusiasts and philosophers, adventurers and legislators, during many generations, and which long occupied the present mind of the present ruler of France, has been in perfect working order for more than twelve months, uninterrupted for a single day, save by two recent lamentable occurrences—one a scandalous outrage by some New Granadian desperadoes, whose signal chastisement has been insisted on by the United States' Government; the other an accident through the overturning of an engine down a steep embankment.

The railway is the great, and at present the only, highway between the oceans. All the treasures and troops and governmental matériel of every kind, to and from California and the Atlantic seaboard of the Union, pass over it. A new and most miscellaneous traffic in all the produce of the west coast of South America, including Costa Rica coffee, Peruvian guano, and Pacific whale oil, is springing up in consequence of the facilities thus afforded as compared with the tedious time-consuming, and therefore expensive, transit round Cape Horn. By way of the Isthmus a large and fast-increasing trade is being prosecuted between England and the Pacific; and any practical man who knows the tendency and requirements of that trade, and of the more extended trade and postal services which may, at a very small expense, and with great promptitude, be linked with it, is perfectly well aware that Panama is the easiest, cheapest, and most expeditious route to Australia.

This was abundantly shown four years ago, before Lord Jocelyn's Committee, by Mr. Lowe, the present Vice-President of the Board of Trade, by Sir Edward Becher (than whom no man is better entitled to speak on the subject), and by several others. All the arguments then adduced have been rendered doubly cogent since by the opening and regular working of the Panama Railway. With the Atlantic terminus of that line (Aspinwall) our Royal West India mail has a regular packet communication, thus securing half the whole distance to Australia to begin with. All that would be necessary, therefore, to complete the other half would be to place steamers on the Pacific side suitable to that navigation. By this means, and only by this means, would any direct postal advantages be given to our important and thriving colony of New Zealand, where there would be a coaling station (the only one necessary), the steamer thence proceeding straight either to Melbourne or Sydney, a branch steamer at the same time going to either of these ports, and so on the return voyage.

Here would be but one transshipment the whole way, while there must be several by the eastern (Ceylon) route, a fatal objection to all but the wealthiest class of passengers; and only by that route which passengers can traverse cheaply can bulky mails, including newspapers, Parliamentary papers, and books, be conveyed. No crotchets or idealities are involved in this. Had the Panama Railway been in existence at the time Lord Jocelyn's Committee reported they would have reported in favour of the Panama route. Not only is the railway now opened, and by it (without steamers on the Pacific) Australian news is received with great speed by way of Callao, but the Royal West India mail-boats punctually ply to and from the Atlantic side of the railway, and would ply on the Pacific side also if public interests only were concerned. Any of your innumerable intelligent readers can readily test the accuracy of these statements of your obedient servant, THE LONDON AGENT OF THE PANAMA COMPANY.

A DESTRUCTIVE THUNDER-STORM.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg was on a tour to the coast of the North Sea, and on the 11th inst. accompanied by a terrific hurricane, striking down and tearing up, by turns, trees of four-and-half feet diameter, and eighty feet high, and turning and twisting the wires of the telegraphs into all manner of fantastic forms. Persons on the coast were driven to the shore of the coast, and many of them were killed. In the vicinity of this city of Coburg innumerable plantations of fruit-trees, gardens, and their summer-houses, were completely blown away and destroyed. Reports had reached that place from the surrounding country that a great number of casualties had occurred to man and beast, and in one part 350 large trees were found to have been blown down.

## SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

MAN is compelled to act before he knows, or can know. Ages before he knew anything about the wonderful process by which a portion of food, be it animal or vegetable, is converted into blood, and becomes part of his own frame, restoring wasted strength and giving renewed vigour, he ensnared wild animals, speared or hooked fish, cultivated the ground, and procured by his labour a continued supply of food. To this day, in every part of the world, there are millions of people who know little or nothing of this process, but are skilful and industrious in procuring an abundance of food for themselves and others. Iron was found or made, and wrought into a variety of instruments; gold and silver were discovered or fabricated out of the clods, and used as ornaments or money, before the science of metallurgy was heard of. In fact, as the metals nowhere exist in purity in great quantities, and are, in the great majority of cases, the products of art, industry must have made them before they could become objects of scientific investigation. The same may be said of chemistry. Men made wine and beer before the process of fermentation engaged attention, wove and dyed cloth with mineral and other colours before the term "precipitate" was invented, and used gunpowder for the purposes of destruction before any idea was formed of the nature of gas and of the theory of explosive mixtures. Through the whole history of our species we can trace similar phenomena. Man is impelled to act by his appetites, his impulses, and his passions; and it is not precisely just to reproach the workmen of England and of the world because they are ignorant of the scientific principles of the actions or manipulations they perform. After man had fed himself for ages he inquired into the curious process of digestion by which his own body is continually built up and sustained. When, by practical skill and industry one produces subsistence for a score, several of them, having leisure and being at ease, become observers of industry and its effects. From noticing the elaboration of metals, the fermentation of the grape, and a multitude of other effects, science was evolved; observation was extended from the effects of man's works to other things; knowledge of them was acquired; and Science, in its turn, became the instructor of Industry—repaying it, by increasing its skill and lightening its toils, for the knowledge which Labour had enabled Science to acquire. It is in the order of nature that knowledge should only come after action, that labour should precede science, and science then enlighten industry. England, and all Europe, long ago reached the stage in social history at which science largely repays industry, and has, especially within the last seventy years, shed great light over many of its manipulations, has investigated the properties of the substances it handles, and has very much contributed to its ease and its success. This is quite as it should be, and we have only gratification to express at knowing that scientific men, and the chiefs of political society, are anxiously directing the knowledge they have had leisure and the means to acquire continually and further to improve all the industrious arts by which society is sustained, but which must at last, as at first, be the roots of its greatness.

We have before us the third Report of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, describing what they have done to April of the present year, with a view of making science the tutor of industry. They were incorporated for this purpose. Their report is accompanied by a number of appendices extending from A to T, maps of the Commissioners' estate at Kensington, plans of the Museum they are building, &c., constituting a very respectable blue-book as to size, paper, and print. From it we may gather an outline history of what science has lately done and proposes to do for the help and instruction of industry. We can only state, however, one of the facts. Parliament and the Commissioners, from the proceeds of the Exhibition, have laid out £342,500—the former contributing £177,500 and the latter £165,000, on an estate at Kensington, to be used by science as a site whence it may spread illumination over the land. How this is to be accomplished in detail is not set forth, the war, probably, having made too large demands on the public resources to permit the immediate application of any considerable sum to the purposes contemplated by the Commissioners. They "have shown," they say, "how a practical beginning has been made, with the support of Parliament, towards the realisation of the comprehensive scheme in contemplation of which the Kensington Gore estate was purchased, by means of the erection of a structure (the Museum), sufficiently extensive to provide for the more immediate wants of the public, without prejudice to the adoption hereafter of measures calculated to make permanent provision for those wants on a scale worthy of the nation." From which we infer that the Commissioners contemplate to expend, at Kensington, in the name of science, as has been done at Munich, the capital of the small kingdom of Bavaria, some £13,000,000 sterling in erecting "Walhallas," "Glyptotheks," "Pinnacotheks," &c., or various galleries of science and art, in order to make London "an artistic city," the brilliant focus of light for the whole empire. Under this aspect the desire of Science to improve Industry seems a great ambition; and when we think for a moment over the success of our own humble efforts in diffusing information amongst the people with means in comparison so infinitely small, and with no cost to the public, we fear this ambition will "o'erleap itself," and Science fail to achieve the good it wishes.

From the report and the appendices some useful information may be gleaned. The history of the scientific and artistic institutions of Munich is given in a paper by Mr. Ward, the Consul-General for Savoy. The Commissioners narrate not only entirely what they have done, but what has been done generally in England of late to promote scientific instruction? It might have been said in fewer words, and all the matter in the book might have been put into a cheap form and made accessible to the public for a very small sum; but we must not quarrel with the cost of a book which appears not to be intended for sale. The Commissioners tell us that the total number of visits to our Exhibition was 6,039,195; the total receipts £506,000, and the total expenditure £330,000; while the visitors to the Paris Exhibition, including those to the Palace des Beaux Arts, was 4,533,464, the receipts £117,077, the expenditure about £500,000. The French Exhibition was paid for by the national funds. Neither the New York nor the Dublin Exhibition was successful. Our Exhibition was paid for by voluntary subscription, which not only liquidated all the cost, but left in the hands of the Commissioners a net surplus of £186,436. We might gather other useful facts from the "Report," but we have already exceeded our proper limits; and can only say further, of the present exertions of science to improve and enlighten industry, as described by the Commissioners, that they would be more acceptable, if not marked by excessive confidence amounting to arrogance, and by claims of superiority over industry more offensive than conciliatory. Knowledge comes after action, and so learns to be its pilot—but is its servant, not its master.



# MEMORABLE, LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

A little chink may let in much light.—OLD PROVERB.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE'S ASTROLABE.



THE ASTROLABE OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, IN GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Among the many relics of England's naval heroes enshrined in that stately and appropriate repository, Greenwich Hospital—a noble building dedicated to a nobler purpose—few are more interesting, few attract more attention, than the subject of the above Engraving—the astrolabe, or instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars, once belonging to the famous Drake.

This instrument, constructed for Sir Francis when Captain Drake, prior to his first expedition to the West Indies in 1570, and subsequently preserved in a cabinet of antiquities belonging to the Stanhope family, was presented in 1783, by the Right Hon. Philip, fifth Earl of Chesterfield, on his quitting England as Ambassador to the Court of Spain, to the Rev. Francis Bigsby, A.M., of Stanton Manor, Derbyshire, who had in the preceding year married the Hon. Frances Stanhope, widow, his Lordship's stepmother. In 1812 that gentleman, having ruptured a large blood-vessel, in anticipation of approaching death gave it as a token of affection to his younger brother, Robert Bigsby, Esq., of Slon-hill House, Nottinghamshire, the father of whom had the honour of presenting it to King William IV., by whom it was bestowed upon the Royal Hospital of Greenwich.

## LETTER FROM LORD BOLINGBROKE TO POPE.

The following highly characteristic and interesting letter, which, if now, as we believe, first published, will gladden the heart of Mr. Carruthers and future editors of Pope, was transcribed by the learned Mr. Charles Godwyn upon the flyleaf of the ninth volume of his copy of Pope's works, now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, whence, by the kind permission of Dr. Bannister, we have extracted it:—

"Dear Pope,—I do not know how it is, but the air of Twickenham agrees with me considerably better than a residence in town, and I find a greater share of satisfaction at the bottom of your little garden than ever I experienced in the bustle of a Court. Possibly this may proceed from a proper estimation of your work, and a just opinion of all the ambitious coronets or fawning sycophants I am surrounded with. Certain it is, however, the dignity of human nature lessens in my notion of things, according to the knowledge I have of mankind; and the more intimate I become with the generality of people the greater occasion I have to despise them. The felon at the bar, and the judge upon the bench, are stimulated by the same motives, tho' they act in different capacities. For the one but plunders thro' a hope of gain; and let me ask, if the other would take any pains in the administration of justice without a reasonable gratuity for his labour?

"This, you will say, may be carrying things too far, and possibly it may be so; yet, though a particular instance or two may be brought to contradict an observation of this kind, they can by no means be produced as arguments against the universal depravity. I am greatly pleased with a remark which Swift made a few days ago in a conversation which we had upon this very subject. I need not tell you how sour the Dean is in his sentiments of the world; but I think the following declaration is not more distinguished for its severity than supported by its justice. 'Were we,' said he, 'to make a nice examination into the actions of every man we should find one half of the world to be rogues, and the other half to be blockheads; the latter half may be divided into two classes, the good-natured blockhead and the sensible; the one, through an easiness of temper, is always liable to be ill used; the other, through an excess of vanity, is frequently exposed to be wretched. Mutual confidence and real friendship are very pretty words, but seldom carry any meaning. No man will entertain an opinion of another which is opposite to his own interest, and a nod from a great man, or a smile from a strumpet, will set a couple of blockheads by the ears who a moment before would have ventured their lives for each other's reputation.'

"Lord Peterborough dined with me yesterday. I have a high idea of the goodness of this nobleman's heart, though it may be brought as a proof against my favourite system; but he is of a turn so excessively romantic that I cannot be equally prejudiced in favour of his understanding. I have no notion of a man's perpetually exposing himself to unnecessary dangers for the mere sake of being talked of; or, through a ridiculous thirst for military glory, venturing a life which should be preserved for the service of his Prince and the interest of his country. My motive for saying this, you know, is neither founded upon pique nor directed by ill nature. My Lord is a man for whom I have the most perfect regard, and my esteem alone is the reason why I may be so extremely sensible of his errors.

"I saw Addison this morning. Somehow or other, Pope, I can by no means think that man an excellent poet. His prose is very well, but there is a heaviness about his versification which is totally inconsistent with elegance and spirit, and which, though it may in the thoughts of some people carry much judgment, is in my opinion a proof of very little genius. I am far, you know, from being fond of eternal epithets in poetry, or endless endeavours at sublimity of expression, but I would have it exalted a little above prose in the most humble species, and carry an air of some dignity and importance.

"Trivial as the remark may appear, it was very well for a boy of four-

teen, who was reading Cato, and coming to that tag which is so highly celebrated by some of the author's friends:—

To the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains.

"The lad burst into a fit of laughing, and cried, 'Here is a bull; who ever thought that a stream could be pure and limpid, yet at the same time foul with stains?' I could not help joining the laugh at the archness of the boy's observation, tho' the criticism might seem too low for judgments of more experience and maturity. But why do I entertain a fellow of your abilities in this manner, who are so greatly a superior master of the subject? I am, somehow, fond of scribbling, and become trifling, for the sake of spinning out a letter. If possible, I shall take an airing down your way on Saturday, and pray let me have a little leg of lamb, with some spinnage and plain butter, to regale on. Where I dine in town they starve me with luxury; and I have sat at many a table where I had not a bit of anything to eat, because I had too much of everything. You and I can go down to the bottom of the garden, and manage a bottle or two of that excellent ale after dinner, and enjoy what you are good-naturedly pleased to call

The feast of reason, and the flow of soul.

"Farewell, dear Pope, and believe me to be your own "BOLINGBROKE."

## NOTE.

**LORD PEMBROKE'S RECIPE FOR MAKING PORT WINE.**—A short time back, at a public dinner, Lord Palmerston related a pleasant story how a certain Lord Pembroke was in the habit of telling his guests that for the goodness of all his other wines they had the assurance only of his wine-merchants, but for the excellence of the port he could personally vouch, having made it himself. The following, a correspondent informs us, is the veritable recipe which his Lordship adopted:—Eight gallons of genuine port wine, forty gallons of cider, brandy to fill the hogshead. Elder tops will give it the proper roughness, and cochineal whatever strength of colouring you please. The quantity made should not be less than a hogshead. It should be kept full two years in cask, and as long in bottle before it is used.

## QUERIES.

**ERRATA.**—Can you inform me when the practice of giving a list of errata was first adopted?—BIBLOPEGUS.

The errata was unknown before the invention of printing. The correction of a manuscript was an easy process. When the writer perceived an error he effaced it with a sponge before the ink dried; or he erased the defective word or words, and placed a mark beneath. An account of the errata prefixed or added to the most memorable books published since the discovery of printing would form an extremely interesting chapter in literary history. During the first half of the seventeenth century the works printed in Paris were so incorrect, we are told, that a State order was issued on the subject to the effect that "so few good books are issued at Paris, and those that are printed appear so imperfect, from the bad paper used and the few corrections made in them, that we must pronounce it a kind of disgrace, and consider it a serious loss to the State." The same faults prevailed in other countries; and even the Bible, in the correction of which unusual care was always exhibited, has been frequently disfigured by typographical blemishes. We can call to mind only a few of these at the moment, but some of our antiquarian readers will doubtless enable us to extend the list considerably. Pope Sixtus V. published an edition of the "Vulgate" in Rome, of which he had carefully supervised the correction of each proof. At the end of the work he attached a bull communicating any person who ventured to alter the text. This bull entertained the people exceedingly, for the Bible was discovered to be so full of errors that he was compelled to suppress the edition. In a Bible published in London, 1634, the passage (Psalms xiv.), "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God," was printed: "The fool hath said in his heart there is a God." Another Bible contained almost as strange a misprint (Ruth iv. 13): instead of "The Lord gave her conception," it read "The Lord gave her corruption." The editions of Field, printed for the University of Cambridge, are full of faults. It has been said that he received a large sum of money from the Independents for altering the passage in the "Acts of the Apostles" (vi. 3), which ends with the words, "whom we may appoint," &c., to "whom ye may appoint," &c., thus causing the right of choosing pastors to emanate from the people, and not from the pastors. In the same Bible we find (1 Cor. vi. 9), "Know ye not that the unrighteous shall inherit the kingdom of God?" The most amusing errata we remember to have met with occurs in a French writer's translation of "Ovid's Metamorphoses." At the end of the work the translator says:—

Pour moi, parmi des fautes innombrables  
Je n'en connais que deux considérables,  
C'est l'entreprise et l'exécution:  
A mon avis fautes irréparables  
Dans ce volume.

**SINGULAR BEQUEST.**—A long time ago, the story goes, an eccentric individual constructed a subterranean habitation, and left by will a sufficient sum of money in trust to buy an annuity of one hundred pounds for any person who would endure incarceration in this underground abode for the space of seven years. It was stipulated that the prisoner should be supplied with everything he might require in the shape of food, drink, books, writing materials, &c., but he was neither to see nor speak to a living being during the whole term of his imprisonment. The circumstance was brought forcibly to my mind about twenty-five years back by an application made to me for assistance by a poor drunken creature with a gin-and-fog voice and most odious aspect, who stated that he had been induced to accept the conditions of this remarkable bequest, and, after being immured for two years and a half, was compelled by ill-health to get released. I remember asking him some questions as to his sensations on being first cut off from all intercourse with the world, but, like Master Barnardine, he seemed to have been drunk half the time and asleep the rest, and could recollect nothing. Can you or any of your intelligent readers give me some account of this strange bequest, and its whimsical deviser?—S. H.

## ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

**ROSLIN CHAPEL.**—The tradition to which your correspondent refers is as follows:—The master builder being unable to execute the design of the particular pillar mentioned from the designs in his possession, proceeded to Rome that he might see a column of a similar description which had been executed there. During his absence his apprentice completed the work in its present exquisite style, which so exasperated the master that he struck him with his mallet, and killed him on the spot.—P. PURVES, Edinburgh.

**CLEANING COPPER COINS.**—In reply to the question of a young numismatist I should recommend the use of vinegar and water. Let the coins be soaked for two or three days, and then brushed; the quantity of vinegar depends on the thickness of the aerage to be removed. When the aerage is very thick and hard a more powerful acid is necessary; but much care and experience are required in the application, and the process must be closely watched.—AUGUSTUS LANGDON, LL.B.

**TITLES OF THE OLD FRENCH NOBLESSE.**—Under this head, in Answers to Queries in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of May 31st, "Azure" mentions a "very old French Peerage that existed prior to the Great French Revolution." If "Azure" would kindly mention where a copy of that Peerage is to be met with in England I should be extremely obliged.—HUMPHREY.

**ANCIENT FRENCH NOBLESSE.**—"Azure" is mistaken in saying there is no French Peerage excepting a very old work which existed prior to the Great Revolution. I beg to refer him to "Annuaire de la Noblesse de France et des Maisons Souveraines de l'Europe," published by M. Borel d'Hauterive, Secrétaire de l'Ecole de Chartes, Archiviste Paléographe, Rue Richer, Paris.—BLANCHE.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**SPENCE, Bruxelles.**—We shall be glad to receive any reliable information touching the MS. in question, as the subject is one of general interest and of much dispute.

**SMITHSON.**—Apply to Mr. Webster, numismatist, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, London.

**J. W.** is thanked for the quotation and list of Kings of Man from Peter Heylin, but unfortunately they would occupy much more space than we can at present spare.

**SCRUTATOR.**—For the festivities of May-day consult Brand's "Popular Antiquities" and Hone's "Every-day Book."

**REVIEWED.**—F. B. senior, Richmond; E. S. Egley, Rev. Percy, H. Oxford; Colonel M. Brighton; Esquimaux, Burnside's Inn, Rev. John Gilby, Maxman, Copenhagen, Sembrave, One who wants to know, Alexander Dorer, Major T. Br. W. F. R. S. B. A., Athenaeum Club; Henry B. D.T.W., Henrietta, Chamouel, W. O. T. N., E. S., Inquirer, E. Thurnham, J. W. Ruffin, J. T. M. B., F. R. S.; T. W. Snagg, Dublin; H. S., G. O., Exeter, R. F. L., Dublin; W. H. senior, N. T. C. S. S. James S., Rue de Castiglione, Paris; Black, A. Spence, Portsea, Alexander, London; E. J. R., G. Thompson, South, Portsmouth; J. C. Groves, Exeter, N. T. C. S. S. W. North, London; John S. on, W. Twickenham, Sylvania, Hugenot, Blanche, John Lockhart, Ross, M. A.; P. Pinder, Reverend G. C. Stephenson, E. S. D., J. H. Wyatt, T. Devon, Carleton, G. L. C., J. W., E. H. G., Petrus Brevia, P. G. M. T.; Anne, Wetherbridge, Devonshire; Ouseworthy, W. J. E., Richmond; C. M., Renfrew, P. Purves, T. Blair, sen., Raymond Dulacourt, A. Suberger, G. P. M., H. D. Y. F. M. W., T. London; G. U. T., Dublin; G. E. Broughton; J. W. Sallibury, W. Parkinson, J. T. J. A. Slater, J. Phillips, Colonel W. Graham, A. L. J. B., Lindores, T. J. J., Curious William, Nescoe, Balacava, Rusnien, Henry John Wilton, Campbell, W. L., A. Constant Reader, W. R. C., Gallivodensis, A. P. G., M. S. S., A. R., Fanny, Laurence, L. Brown, An Old Subscriber; Sir Frederic Madden, Bodleian, A. M., Cantab.

## CHES.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**J. N., SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 619.**—The solution printed in our last as that of No. 640 in reality belongs to Problem No. 635. The solution of 640 is as follows:—

**WHITE.** K to B 5th, or \* 2. Kt takes P **BLACK.** K takes either Kt

\* 1. P to K 6th **WHITE.** 2. Q to K 6th, and mates next move.

**Black has other defences, but none to delay the mate.**

**P. T. D., Crimea.**—Your solution of E. B. C.'s very clever stratagem (638) is the true one.

**G. T., Brighton; R. M., F. W. G.**—Altogether ineligible.

**A. GIBSON.**—So obviously Q R to K 5th, not to K 2nd, that no one above a tenth-rate player could be puzzled with the misprint. Thanks, however, for pointing it out.

**AMATEUR.**—We are in daily expectation of being enabled to afford some information and exhibit some examples of chess play in Italian, during the last two years.

**A CHESS-PLAYER.**—Your signature is a misnomer. No "Chess-player" could be ignorant that a King cannot castle to get out of check, or could believe that he must not castle before attempting to play?

**VON H. DE L., Brussels.**—Received and replied to last week. Thanks for your very obliging attention.

**J. WILSON, Gosport.**—The games received have not sufficient interest for publication, but they exhibit on the part of both players considerable aptitude for Chess. When the proposed clubs fairly formed, we shall have much pleasure in calling attention to it.

**ANACREON.**—The best players of Germany are Messrs. Heydebrand, Andersen, and Harwitz; in France, probably, MM. St. Amant, La Roche, and De Riviere; in Italy, Signors Dubois, Bonetti, Discart, and Calvi; and in Russia, MM. Petroff, Jaenisch, Shumoff, and the two Princes Ourousoff.

**NON SECRETARY.**—THE NEW CODE OF CHESS RULES.—The new rules founded on the suggestions of MM. Jaenisch, Staunton, and Heydebrand, with analysis of the most important variations in the openings which have been introduced during the last 50 years, are now being prepared for the press. The whole will form a volume, to appear in Mr. Bohn's Scientific Library, as an Appendix to the "Chess-Players' Handbook," and will be published as soon as practicable.

**SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS.** By R. B. L., Charlton; J. J. Manning; R. T. Southport; Henry, Medicea, Philo-Chess, Omega, Miles, Clericus, Ernest, Morris, G. W. G., B. A., M. P., A. Subaltera, Winfred, Little Dorrit, Mingo, Maximilian, R. T. M., and Old Soldier, are correct.

**SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 639.** By Andrew, J. Manning, B. A., A. Northern Girl, W. H. Moss, Charlton; E. D. I., Brighton; C. B. D., C. P. Manning, W. M. G., Philo-Chess, Romhader, O. P. Q., Julian, Philz, are correct.

**SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 640.** By C. H. Whitten, John de Bixton; T. J., of Hanworth; London; P. R., of Norwich; W. H., T. Simpson; E. S. Hartill, O. P. Q., Doreen, Dr. Field, P. M. B., D. D., A. Sapper and Miner, are correct.

**SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 641.** By J. N., W. P. S., Rustie, Q. R., Alpha, Miles, Greenhorn, B. B.; M. A., Oxford; Bombardier, Philz, Omega, A. Printer, Clericus, Medicea, G. W. H., are correct. All others are wrong.

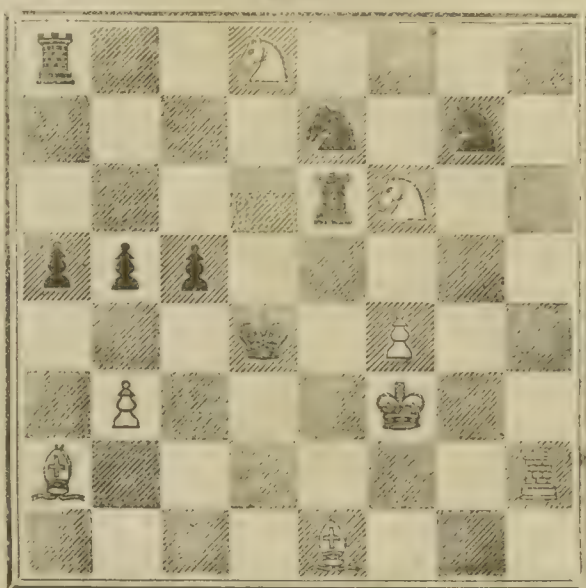
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 612.

**WHITE.** 1. B to Q 5th 2. R to Q 3rd (ch) 3. B or R mates, according as Black plays.

**BLACK.** P takes R (best) Anything.

PROBLEM No. 643.  
By CHIRURG. RURIUS.

**BLACK.**



**WHITE.** White to play, and mate in four moves.

## CHESS IN PARIS.

A very fine Game in the Match between MM. DE RIVIERE and LA ROCHE. (Irregular Opening.)

BLACK (M. de R.)	WHITE (M. La R.)	BLACK (M. de R.)	WHITE (M. La R.)
1. P to Q 4th	1. P to K 4th	32. K to his 4th	R to Q Kt 3rd
2. P to K 4th	P to Q 3rd	33. Kt to Q Kt 5th	R to his 2nd
3. P takes P	Q B takes P	34. R to Q Kt 2nd (c)	R to Q 8th
4. K B to Q 3rd	B takes B	35. K to Q 3rd	P to K 5th
5. Q takes B	K Kt to K B 3rd	36. P to K R 3rd	R to Q 2nd (ch)
6. Q to her Kt 5th	Q to Q 2nd	37. K to Q B 2nd	R to Q 8th
7. Q takes Q Kt P	Q to her B 3rd	38. K to Q B 2nd	R to Q 8th (ch)
8. Q takes Q (ch)	Q Kt takes Q (c)	39. R to Q Kt 2nd	R to Q 8th
9. K Kt to K 2nd	P to K Kt 2nd	40. R to Q Kt 2nd	R to Q 8th (ch)
10. P to Q R 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd	41. R to Q Kt 2nd	R to Q 8th (ch)
11. Castles	Q R to Q Kt sq	42. R to Q Kt 2nd	R to Q 8th (ch)
12. K R to his 2nd (b)	Q Kt to Q R 4th	43. K to Q Kt 3rd	R to Q Kt 8th (ch)
13. P to Q Kt 3rd	K Kt to Q 2nd	44. K to B 3rd	R to Q Kt 8th (ch)
14. B to Q 2nd (c)	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	45. K to Kt 2nd	R to K Kt 8th
15. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 4th	46. K to Q 2nd	B to K 8th
16. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to K Kt 5th	47. R to K 2nd	B to Q Kt 3rd
17. P to Q Kt 4th	K Kt to Q Kt 3rd	48. K to Q B 3rd	B to Q 5th
18. K Kt to Q B 3rd	Q Kt to K B 3rd	49. Kt to Q Kt 5th	R to Q Kt 3rd
19. B to K 3rd	Kt takes Q P	50. Kt to Q Kt 3rd	R to Q Kt 8th (ch)
20. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes Kt	51. K to Q 4th	R to Q Kt 8th (ch)
21. B takes Q R P	Q R to his sq	52. Kt to Q R 3rd	B to Q 5th
22. P to Q B 4th	Kt takes K B P	53. K to Q Kt 3rd	R to K Kt sq
23. Kt takes Kt (d)	Q R takes B	54. Kt to Q B 2nd	B to Q Kt 3rd
24. Kt to K 6th	B to K B 3rd	55. K to Q R 4th	R to K B 8th
25. K R to Q sq (e)	K to B 2nd	56. K to Q Kt 5th	B to K Kt 8th
26. Kt to Q 4th	K R to Q R sq	57. K to Q B 6th	B to K 7th
27. Kt to Q Kt 5th	R to Q Kt 2nd	58. R takes R	B takes R
28. Q R to K B 2nd	P to Q B 3rd	59. K to Q 5th	K to Q 2nd
29. Kt to Q 5th (f)	Q R to Q Kt 3rd	60. K to K 8th	B to K 8th
30. Kt to Q B 2nd	K to Kt 2nd	61. P to Q Kt 5th	B to Q Kt 5th
31. Q B to K B 3rd	K R to Q B 5th	62. K to Q 2nd	B to Q 4th
32. K to B sq	P to Q 4th	63. Kt to Q sq (k)	K to Q B 2nd
33. K to his 2nd	Q R to Q R 3rd	64. Kt to K sq	B to Q 5th
34. Q R to Q Kt 3rd	Q R to his sq	65. Kt to K 3rd	B to K B 4th
35. K R to Q 3rd	P to K R 4th	66. Kt to K Kt 5th	B to K 8th
36. Kt to K 3rd	B to K 5th	67. Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
37. Kt to Q 5th	Q R to K B sq	68. R to K B 8th (ch)	K to his 2nd
38. K R to K B 3rd (h)	Q R takes R	69. P to Q Kt 6th	B to K 7th
39. K takes R	P takes P	70. P to Q Kt 7th	B to Q 4th
40. P takes P	P to K 3rd	71. Kt takes P (ch)	B to Q 4th
41. Kt to Q B 7th	K to B 3rd		

(a) The student will do well not to permit the length of this game to deter him from playing it through attentively. It is extremely well contested on both sides, and presents, if not many brilliant, certainly many very interesting positions.

(b) This, though strange-looking, will be found a well-merited precaution.

(c) Bishop to King's 3rd would, perhaps, have been more to the purpose. It was not necessary to drive the Knight, out of play as he stood, into a more favourable position.

(d) All this is very spirited and interesting.

(e) He plays this Rook, foreseeing his Kt will be forced to retreat, to prevent White giving check with the Bishop.

(f) We should have preferred the following:—

29. Kt takes Q P (ch) P takes Kt  
30. K R takes P

gaining the Bishop next move, and having presently a formidable passed Pawn.

(g) The amateur must be careful he does not fall into confusion with the Rooks in this part of the game. His best plan is to place some distinguishing mark on the King's Rook, unless he possesses the Chess piece called the "Stannum" men, in which the King's Rook has a crown stamped on the top.

(h) It is needless to mention that, if he had taken the King's Pawn, White would have won the exchange at least.

(i) The student to guard against White playing his Rook to Q R 7th.

(j) The superiority of the Kt to the Bishop in end games of this nature is here strikingly exemplified.

(k) The match in which the present game occurred was very equally contested, each player scoring the same number of games; but in a subsequent encounter M. La Roche, who, it must be remembered, is an older and a much more experienced practitioner than his opponent, obtained a considerable majority. Whether in any future encounter he would prove as successful may perhaps be doubted. He has long been at the top of his strength, while the powers of M. de Riviere have certainly not yet reached their maturity.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 990.—By Mr. H. WHITTEN.

**White:** K at Q B 8th, Q at Q 8th, R at Q sq, P at K R 4th and Q 2nd.

**Black:** K at K B 5th; P at K B 4th, K B 4th, and Q 5th.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.





THE PEACE COMMEMORATION.—THE FIREWORKS IN HYDE-PARK AND THE GREEN-PARK, SKETCHED FROM KENSINGTON-GARDENS.—(SEE PAGE 636.)



# THE BAPTISM OF THE IMPERIAL INFANT.

For months past carpenters, masons, jewellers, and robemakers have been at work, it is said, under the immediate superintendence of the Emperor of France, preparing for that solemnity which is to surpass in splendour the ceremony with which the King of Rome and the Duke of Bordeaux were admitted to the Church. The municipal authorities have vied with the Government in the purchase of costly draperies and the elaboration of rich designs. The son of Napoleon III. will be conveyed to Notre Dame on Sunday next the 16th inst., in conformity with regulations almost Chinese in their minuteness. There is not a footman who has not his appointed place; there is not a guest who has not his post drawn up. Titles will be showered upon many eminent Bonapartists; and, following the example of his uncle, Napoleon III. will dine, after the baptismal ceremony, with the Prefect of the Seine, at the Hotel de Ville. On Sunday, it is said, Marshal Pelissier will become Duke of Sebastopol, and Bosquet Duke of Malakoff; while titles will be allotted to M. de Persigny, Count de Morny, and others. There will, of course, be a shower of pardons to offenders, as certainly as, at night, there will be a shower of rockets. After spending about £12,000 upon the decoration of Notre Dame, and offering a morning pageant to the show-loving eyes of the Parisians, it would be imprudent to leave them unoccupied in the evening. The inundations will not put out the Roman candles which, in honour of the Pope's representative, will assuredly figure largely in the pyrotechnic part of the great exhibition. Only last year there was a report that the fête-money of the 15th of August was to be given to the soldiers in the East: the amount was probably given; still the ministries put out lanterns, and the city of Paris was illuminated. And thus should the French Government decide to give the fête money, or part of it, to the Lyons sufferers, we may rest assured that there will hardly be a rocket the less seen in the heavens on Sunday evening. The Parisians are sympathetic; they deplore the loss of life in the south; but still, and before all, they love to be in the streets, and to see Chinese lamps dangling from their seven-storyed houses.

This fête is more than an ordinary ceremony. It is regarded as the climax in the wondrous fortunes of the Imperial parent. Surrounded by the delegates of all the Courts of Europe, in the presence of Royal scions, the child of Louis Napoleon and of his gentle consort—a simple lady from Madrid—will receive Royal godfathers and godmothers to watch over his spiritual welfare. Not a single person destined to be present at this ceremony will think so much of the gold and silver and rich tapestries about him as of the Imperial infant's fate, with two pretenders to his crown, watching the progress of his fortunes from the border. From the hour of his birth the child of Louis Napoleon has been most studiously surrounded with the state that would appear to strengthen his position as heir apparent to the throne. No detail has been wanting. Imperial guards have been on duty at the nursery door since first he cried in his nurse's arms. His first sleep was in a gorgeous cradle,

THE IMPERIAL PRINCE IN HIS CRADLE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

worth some £4000, presented to his mother by the city of Paris (See Illustration). On the morrow of his birthday crowds of senators and generals pressed around to look upon him. Over his swaddling-clothes floated the broad riband of the Legion of Honour, for which men toil during a whole lifetime, and which they accept at the close as a sufficient reward. His teeth will be cut upon the military medal that glistens upon the breast of Bosquet. He is the *enfant de troupe* of the first regiment of the Imperial Guard. To him do the writers of *Figaro* owe their existence; for is it not within the memory of many readers that, when threatened with confiscation by the authorities for the publication of indecent articles, *Figaro* petitioned the Imperial baby in its cradle to arrest the impending sentence. The Imperial father replied that an appeal made to him in the name of his son should not be refused.

And then, again, his Imperial Highness is the baby-patron of how

many institutions? He watches over the orphans of Paris. In his name his mother performs her acts of charity. Thus has even the memorable five-sous subscription been turned to the account of the infant's popularity. It is said that this collection of sous from the masses, in the shape of copper homage to the Empress and to her offspring, has elicited the sympathy of six hundred thousand individuals in Paris and the *banlieue*. The pecuniary result is small, of course, the highest allowed contribution being five sous, or two-pence-halfpenny; still the Empress presents it, in the name of the heir-apparent, to the people, that it may be used to protect orphans. She wished to see orphans under the protection of her son. She wished that the poor workman taken prematurely from his family should carry with him in his dying moments the consoling idea that the Imperial benevolence would watch over his children. This, it should be remembered is but a repetition of the benevolence with which her Majesty turned aside the offering of the Municipal Council, on the occasion of her marriage, and gave it to "the children of the people." On the present occasion the Empress has added an annuity of 30,000 francs to the fund, "until her son can do it for himself, and feel that he is so doing." In this way his Imperial parents have endeavoured to associate the name of the heir-apparent with the charities of his country, that he may grow up secure in the affections of the people over whom it is the hope of his father he is destined to reign.

Whether the French people accept this zealous guardianship of the child as evidence of the anxiety of his parents for his security is a point which we need not touch upon. The jokes to which the five-sous subscription gave rise are not evidence one way or the other; while, on the other hand, it is certain that the French people are generous enough to give the Emperor and Empress some credit for the untiring energy with which they have always advanced to succour any section of the nation, or any individual, in distress. The Emperor will attend the baptism of his child—fresh from the scenes of desolation which the inundations have produced in the southern departments. Altogether, it must be allowed that, while decorators, goldsmiths, and artists have been set to work to produce a splendid show; while the Pope has sent a special Cardinal to officiate; and while Royal sponsors have been obtained to do honour to the reception of the Imperial infant into the Church, his parents have been untiring in their efforts to popularise his name among the people. The *enfant de troupe*, Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, wearer of the military medal, patron of French orphans, and liberator of the writers in the *Figaro*, makes his first appearance in public on Sunday, loaded with honours, considering the fact that he cannot have cut his teeth yet, and guarded about by parents determined to vindicate his rights and smooth his way to the throne.

The reception of Cardinal Patrizi—from the three rounds fired from the top of Notre Dame de la Garde at Marseilles, when the corvette appeared bearing his Eminence to the shores of France, to his entry into Paris, preceded by the Pontifical crossbearer mounted on his white charger led by two footmen—will give the reader a faint idea of the pomp with which



FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE IN PUBLIC.



Sunday's ceremony will be conducted. The *Times*' correspondent thus describes the reception at Marseilles:—"Baron Fautel de Conches, Master of the Ceremonies, sent by the Emperor to receive the Legate and accompany him to Paris; Monsieur Saccot, Archbishop of Nice, the Apostolic Nuncio; the Bishop of Marseilles, the Prefect of the department, and General Carondelet, repaired on board the vessel to welcome the Legate. All the shipping in the harbour was dressed with flags. The Legate landed at La Canebière, where the authorities were assembled and carriages were waiting. The Bishop and Nuncio having left for the Church of St. Martin to make the necessary preparations for the reception of his Eminence, the cortege began to move, and proceeded by the Canebière and the Cours to the Cathedral. It was opened by detachments of Gendarmes and Lancers; next came the carriage of the agent of the Department of Foreign Affairs, of the Roman Consul, of the Presidents of the Tribunal and Chamber of Commerce, of the President of the Tribunal of First Instance and the Attorney-General; of the Mayor and of the Bishop; General Carondelet on horseback and his staff; the carriage of the Prefect; an Imperial outrider; the Pontifical crossbearer, mounted on a white horse led by two footmen; the carriage of the Legate and of the Master of the Ceremonies of the Emperor; the carriage of the prelates of the Legate's suite; and a body of Cuirassiers closed the procession. The Bishop received the Cardinal Legate at the gate of the Cathedral under a canopy, and after the religious ceremony his Eminence was conducted in the same order to the Episcopal Palace, when the persons forming the cortege who had not yet been presented were introduced to him by the Master of the Ceremonies."

## LITERATURE.

ISMEER; or, Smyrna and its British Hospital in 1855. By a Lady. London: Madden, Leadenhall-street.

Ismeer, or Ismir, means "The Beautiful," and this name is not inapplicable to this fair trading city of the Levant, with its capacious bay, picturesque houses, mosques, minarets, and groves of cypress, bulwarked in by a range of hills, on the highest summit of which stands a ruined castle. Frank, Jew, Turk, and Armenian throng its narrow streets and bazars, impregnating the air with otto of roses, musk, and tobacco, and displaying almost every variety of feature and costume, the majority realising Milton's magnificent line—

Dusk faces with white silken turbans wreathed.

A closer inspection dissipates part of the spell. We land, climb up the interminable ascents, or thread the rugged, tiresome streets, and find that Smyrna, like most Eastern towns, is ill-drained, and the houses ill-ventilated, close, and uncomfortable. By day and by night domestic plagues abound. Sand-flies bite venomously, mosquitoes defy the thickest muslin curtains, bugs triumph over the Levant powders prepared for their destruction; and fleas—the pigmy infantry warred on incessantly—baffle the nimblest fingers. These are, no doubt, specially ordained on purpose to rouse the Oriental lethargy. Even the Smyrniote ladies, long celebrated for their beauty, owe half their attractions, according to the ungallant Mr. Macfarlane, to cosmetics, dyes, paints, and jewellery. Their really fine heads are set on dumpy bodies, and they fascinate only while they remain in their frames—the windows. This must be a libel, or at least gross exaggeration; and here we have, in the handsome volume before us, the testimony of a more indulgent and more recent traveller. Smyrna is set before us in sun as well as shadow, surrounded, too, by the lights of British civilisation and humanity. In March, 1855, the Asiatic city saw a new sight—a party of lady volunteers from England, dressed in a sober suit of grey woollen, with a sash or badge inscribed "Smyrna Hospital." They were not *volontés*, as the French *poisardes* who greeted them on their way to the East concluded they were, but English ladies, who had gone voluntarily, without any vow, to minister to the wants of the sick and wounded of the British Army, to do what only women can do well—nurse and console the suffering and dying. A nobler mission never left our shores; and, as long as the valour and heroic endurance of our soldiers are mentioned, this female devotion, characteristic of the late war, will be held in proud, and solemn, and affectionate remembrance. If English pride and English reserve have become proverbial abroad—if we have got somewhat surly and unbending over our liberties, and prone to grumble and obtest in the midst of our island comforts and luxuries—let us, as a set-off—not as a complete exculpation, for we should mend our faults—point to English humanity, thus bodied forth in its most lovely and winning form amidst the horrors of war—humanity, self-sacrificing, sincere, continued, and unostentatious.

The fair volunteers, however, were at first dissatisfied with their hospital costume—it levelled all distinctions. Ladies, nurses, and washerwomen were clad alike, and some confusion and bad feeling were the result. "As we spent nearly all day at the hospital," says our authoress, "where no other women were on any pretence admitted, it will at once be seen that the soldiers could not have mistaken us, and that the precaution was unnecessary." We do certainly mismanage matters, though we are the most practical people on the earth. The voyage, too, was rather rough; and the party landed at Smyrna amidst heavy rain. This test tried "the beautiful," but did not, in the eye of the stranger, destroy it. The two hotels in the town were full; but one hospitable purveyor provided for the sixteen lady-nurses, and next day hired a Turkish cavass, or guard, to accompany them over the town. All was new and striking. "I felt as if I was walking in the 'Arabian Nights,' and should hardly have been surprised if I had been asked to step into Aladdin's palace, or met the African magician at any moment." Operations at the hospital were commenced on the 20th of March:—

There were from eight hundred to a thousand sick and wounded in the hospital when we arrived, and death was very busy amongst them. Dr. Meyer had not yet come; so everything was arranged *pro tempore* by Mr. Macleod, one of the head surgeons who acted as his substitute. As things were, therefore, not regularly organised, we all walked down to the hospital, on Tuesday morning, without any very definite plan—meeting on the way some soldiers, one of whom exclaimed, with rather a strong expletive, "—Tom, them's the nurses!" and were placed, pretty nearly by chance, in the several divisions. The one which fell to my lot had from sixty to eighty patients; and I must say I felt a little strange just at first, on finding myself the only female, save my nurse, among so many sick soldiers. But how soon self is forgotten when you are in the midst of sickness and suffering, and know that people are depending on you for relief! The fear, horror, and disgust which would probably affect an inactive spectator have not the smallest place in your mind, and you have but one feeling left—pity, and a desire to alleviate pain. I have found some very bad cases; two were especially so. One of these had been frostbitten, and was also consumptive. The other had had fever and dysentery, and was then suffering from the extreme exhaustion and a most hideous bed-sore. Both were quite young men, of two or three and twenty; but they looked like sixty. Poor Cotterill! he is before me now, as I used to see him lying in the most uneasy position, almost on his shrunken and attenuated face, with his large hollow eyes perpetually following me or my nurse, Mrs. Bowler, as we went about from bed to bed. She had been at the hospital three days before I came, and he had got quite fond of her. Her first work had been to cut off his hair, which she described as a perfect mass of vermin, as also his whiskers and eyebrows; while from off the bed they were brushed in myriads, and had to be swept up, and the floor washed afterwards. When she had finished, and made him as comfortable as she could, he looked up in her face, and said, "I believe you're not a human being, but an angel!" And this was no isolated case, for there were many such; and the state of filth and wretchedness in which the first sick and wounded arrived was, I am told, beyond all description—their clothes had to be cut off outside and burnt in the barrack-yard.

Sad and shocking scenes for delicate, well-bred women, unaccustomed to such duties. But they worked steadily from nine o'clock in the morning till five or six in the evening, cheered by the sight of the positive good they were doing, and by the grateful attachment of the men:—

One poor man, who was dying, would not let the lady's hand go at all; he could not bear that she should leave him an instant, which was very painful for her, as there were others of her patients requiring constant care to whom it might be of use; while to him, poor fellow, it was quite evident no care could avail. He died that afternoon, and, I think, another man also in the same ward an hour or two later. One of the ladies, on going into a ward to attend to two poor men who had to be fed every half-hour, observed a boy on one of the beds eyeing her most wistfully; so she went up and asked him if he wanted anything. "Yes," he replied, pointing to what she had been giving the other. "I would like some of that; I have had nothing from the hand of a woman yet; I believe if I had something from the hand of a woman I would get well." Many an expression of gratitude and kindness followed us, and many an exclamation of "It does my heart good to see an Englishwoman again!" We returned from our first day at the hospital, tired and pleased, and interested. O how much in the poor fellows we had left sick, suffering, and dying, but so uncomplaining and patient; for, with hardly one exception, these were the characteristics of all I came in contact with.

Fever tried them severely; two of the nurses took the infection, and one

of them fell a victim. The authoress had one bad case in her ward. She left the patient at night when not a vestige of hope remained:—

Next day, at an early hour, I stood at the door of the ward. How my heart beat! I had seen no one who could tell me whether he was alive or dead. At last I summoned courage and went in. The orderly, who had been up all night, turned round and saw me; a smile broke over his face as he exclaimed, "All right, ma'am; Jim's alive!"

Such instances of sympathy constantly broke out—the brave fellows were never deficient in tenderness. When the men had partially recovered they evinced their gratitude to their nurses by working for them mats and rugs made out of coats worn at Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava. Some of these appear to have been highly ingenious, displaying the flags of the allied nations; the crown, rose, thistle, and shamrock, &c. The newspapers and post days were also periods of great excitement, and one forbidden pleasure, smoking, was eagerly sought after. The authorities had determined that there should be no smoking in the wards and corridors, and the poor fellows could not, in many instances, get out of bed and go down stairs to enjoy their luxury. One man thus evinced his devotion to what Charles Lamb called "the great plant" and what Byron dignified as "sublime tobacco":—

He had just had one of his toes taken off under the influence of chloroform. It bled profusely; and the surgeon, after binding it up, went away, giving her strict injunctions not to allow him to move, and ordered him some medicine, which he would send presently. She was called away for a few minutes, and went, leaving M— with strict orders not to put his foot down. On her return to his bedside, to her astonishment he was gone; and, after searching, she discovered him, by the traces of blood on the stairs and corridor, sitting down in the yard, smoking his pipe with the greatest sang froid. She spoke to him seriously about disobeying orders and doing himself an injury; but he was perfectly callous on the subject of his toe. She succeeded, however, in working on his feelings at having disfigured the corridor with blood; and he came back, saying, "Indeed, ma'am, I could not help going to have a pipe, for that was the nastiest stuff I ever got drunk on in my life"—alluding to the taste of the chloroform. Poor fellows! the anti-smoking regulations were rather too much for them; they could not obey them. Often have I, guided by my olfactory nerves, entered a ward unexpectedly, and caught a pipe being smuggled under the bed-clothes. This was a grave offence, for no matches were on any pretext allowed among the patients, and hiding a lighted pipe was a little short of incendiarism. The excuse was generally the same: "Please, ma'am, I had the toothache so bad." Great was the joy when the order against smoking was rescinded.

Few of the men wished to go home. When told that they would hasten and establish their recovery by being removed to England, they paid little regard to this most urgent of private affairs; their general reply was that they would rather join their comrades in the Crimea than their friends in England. One man entreated the doctor to allow him to remain, as he was slowly recovering; and next morning, as if to strengthen his petition, he presented the doctor with some verses, beginning thus—

Might I march through life again,  
In spite of every bygone ill,  
To the end of life's campaign  
I would be a soldier still.

There were other military poets in the hospital, but some of their lucubrations would have been as well away. The authoress might also have advantageously abridged some of her minute details. The reader, however, seems to hear and see all that is going on daily in the hospital; he becomes familiar with the scenes and the actors; and all is favourable to the British soldier. Even the roughest of them have, as Goldsmith said, of Johnson, nothing of the bear about them but the skin. When "the lady" appears in the ward or courtyard, all swearing and bullying cease. They were all delighted to hear of the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal sending two of their pictures to be sold for the Patriotic Fund. They never could be done speaking of it, saying, with tearful eyes, "God bless them! Her Majesty will never want soldiers while there are such Princes." How small an act of kindness may thus contribute even to the security and stability of the throne! Emerging from the hospital, and accompanying the authoress in her holiday excursions, we have some lively sketches of the country and people. The neighbourhood of Smyrna was then infested with brigands or robbers, familiar with the mountain passes and retreats, and no one could go far without a guard. One of the resident medical men, Dr. McNaith, was captured, and was only ransomed on his friends paying £400. There was no sufficient Turkish force to put down these hordes, and our authoress says they were "much amused at the eagerness of the poor invalids to be up and have at the *Klephes*; some who could hardly raise themselves in bed declaring, if they were only allowed to get up and at them, they would give them such a picnic as they never had in their lives!" At length the Turks instituted a close pursuit after the brigands, and their chief, Symoom, was shot, saying as he died, "Cut off my head, but don't take my body into Smyrna." This deferential respect for his body, as compared with his head, was duly considered; the dead chief was decapitated, and our authoress unexpectedly saw the head when conveyed to Smyrna:—

A man, whom I had not observed, brought in a small bag of goat's hair, out of which he tumbled something, which he kicked with his foot. I looked down mechanically, and there was poor Symoom's head! It was small, with insignificant, mean-looking features, but there was nothing very ghastly about it. The dark hue of the skin, even in ordinary death, prevents that; and I suppose his having been shot and killed suddenly, in his case, made it less so than usual. At all events, the sight of a decapitated human head did not seem to me so horrible as I had fancied.

We cannot find room for the pictures here drawn of Turkish domestic life. The wedding scenes and entertainments, Turkish music and dancing, the feast of the Ramasan, the fruit-market at Smyrna, the processes of fig and grape drying, raisin-packing, &c., are vividly yet succinctly described; and there is a very interesting account of a short residence made by the authoress at Boudjah, in the neighbourhood of Smyrna, where the English ladies enjoyed themselves by riding on donkeys, looking for shrubs and flowers; sketching the women, with their gracefully-shaped jars on their shoulders, going to the fountains; gathering almonds and walnuts; or listening to the muezzin's call to prayer in the still evening. Such scenes form a pleasing background to the fever-wards and operations of the hospital; although it is in the latter that the most thrilling interest and the real value of the volume consists. The authoress is more favourable to Turkey and the Turks than most of our writing travellers. She likes the country, the climate, the people, and their customs. Even on the score of cleanliness in their houses, persons, and dress, she thinks the poorer classes of the Turks surpass ours; but then they dislike to destroy animal life, and their fields and houses swarm with animated nature of every description, and they utterly disregard sanitary reform; so that the sun has ample work to dry up impure vapours and noxious gases. We much prefer old England; but those who wish to know more of daily life in Turkey cannot do better than read this excellent volume—the result of acute observation, a clear head, and a good heart.

## HEADACHES: THEIR CAUSES AND THEIR CURE. By HENRY WRIGHT, M.D. Churchill.

Since the days when Dr. Buchan cogitated his oracle of "Domestic Medicine" in the Chapter Coffee-house, and meditated upon health and disease in a first-floor in Paternoster-row, what a flood of "medical books" has been poured forth upon the willing public! The little treatise before us is not precisely an addition to this class of works, though it may be said not to disregard the old author's rule in physic—"Always to content the patient when it can be done without doing him any prejudice." Dr. Wright adduces the melancholy fact, that the frequency of headaches increases in communities as they advance in civilisation. This is especially noticeable in two very opposite varieties of constitution: first, in nervous and hysterical people; secondly, in those who are habitually free livers. These two classes represent a large number of the sufferers from headaches; and their very existence is almost necessarily identified with that of a high state of civilisation. "No one," says Dr. Wright, "ever heard of a squaw afflicted with hysterics, or of an epicurean Red Indian. Indeed, I learn from good authority that among the primitive tribes in North America, and in the South Sea Islands, headaches are almost unknown." Here, then, is a case made out for the publication of such a work as the present, a hundredfold more evident than when the Paternoster-row physician wrote his empirical motto of "The knowledge of a disease is half its cure." Dr. Wright does not deal in panaceas of this doubtful kind. He does not aim at

The thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to;

but he strikes at one class by simple remedies; and as he says, we know, is often beneficially bestowed as a warning sign of a disease that becomes more difficult to cure in proportion as the first symptoms are neglected, and which can be removed only by the aid of weapons that none but skilled hands should employ. Here, then, is the principle of Dr. Wright's little book, which will be highly prized by sensible readers:—

Although the common sense of an educated person may often lead him to judge rightly whether the simple means at his own disposal are sufficient to

afford relief; yet, if rightly guided, it might do more. It might warn him of the risk he often runs in allowing so simple an ailment as a headache to proceed unchecked. It is true that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing; but even this is surely better than the ignorance which blindly betrays to danger.

The subject is divided into two parts—1. Headaches, their Varieties and Symptoms; 2. Headaches, their Causes and Treatment. Their causes are systematically treated; and in an appendix are given some fifty formulae applicable to the several cases indicated by marginal numbers. The work is throughout written in a popular manner: there is no affectation or professional pedantry; but the substratum of the book is common sense and great success in disabusing the reader of error. The arrangement of the subject is admirable; the illustrations are pertinent and attractive; and neither Hunter, Wadd, nor Kitohiner, in their volumes of medical gossip, is more inviting than Dr. Wright upon that common source of annoyance and discomfort—headache.

## THE STRANGERS' HOME.

On Saturday week his Royal Highness Prince Albert laid the foundation-stone of a building, to be called "The Strangers' Home," designed to supply a manifest and long-felt desideratum in the charitable institutions of the metropolis, by affording all the comforts and advantages of a home to natives of India, Arabia, Africa, China, the Straits of Malacca, the Mozambique, and the Islands of the South Pacific, who may require them during their temporary sojourn in London. No man can have walked the streets of our principal seaports without being moved to commiseration by the utterly wretched condition of many of the Lascar seamen and others from kindred climes—friendless, homeless, and destitute—in a country far distant from their own, speaking a language altogether unintelligible to the native population, and hearing one they are equally unable to understand. These and such as these are the classes mainly contemplated by the founders of the Home. The building will be capable of accommodating 230 inmates, with apartments for the superintendent, a hospital registry, shipping and secretary's offices, and furnished throughout, including lighting, warming, hot and cold baths and lavatories, will cost nearly £8000, besides £1250 paid for the freehold of the site, which is close to the junction of the East and West India Dock-roads, and in the immediate vicinity of Limehouse Church. The object of the directors is to offer to all Oriental strangers who visit England a comfortable and respectable lodging, with wholesome food, at a cost which it is presumed they can afford, and which shall render the institution self-supporting. Arrangements will also be made for taking charge of their money and other property, when desired, for making remittances to their families and friends, tendering them advice and affording them information, protecting them from imposition, procuring them employment in vessels, and providing them with instruction in the English language. Nearly £4000 has been subscribed towards the institution, including a gift of £500 by the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, and contributions amounting to £100 by other natives of India.

The Prince Consort arrived precisely at four o'clock, and was received by the Earl of Chichester, heading a deputation of the directors of the Home, including Major-General Alexander and others, his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Bishop Carr, Colonel Sykes, Chairman of the East India Company, Sir James Weir Hogg, M.P., Mr. Mangles, M.P., Capt. Shepherd, and several other directors of the East India Company. Besides the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh several other distinguished Orientals were in attendance in their magnificent national costumes, including Nawab Meer Jaffer Alee Khan, Buhadar of Surat; the Syrian Archbishop, three Parsee bankers, several Mahometan, Burmese, and Chinese gentlemen, and many others. The young Princess of Coorg was also present and witnessed the ceremony.

The Earl of Chichester, having explained to the Prince the object of the institution, proceeded to direct the attention of his Royal Highness to the distressed and helpless condition in which, in the majority of cases, the natives of other countries employed in our commerce found themselves upon landing for the first time in this country.

Mr. C. L. Bracebridge, the architect of the building, was then introduced by the Earl of Chichester to the Prince, and explained to his Royal Highness the ground-plan and details of the proposed building.

Bishop Carr (late Bishop of Bombay) having offered up a prayer suitable for the occasion, the ceremony of laying the stone commenced.

A case containing one of each of the coins of the realm, and also a rupee or sixteen-anna piece, an eight-anna piece, a four-anna piece, and a two-anna piece in silver, was duly deposited in the receptacle prepared for it in the stone. Over these was laid a brass plate bearing an inscription. A richly-chased trowel was then handed to the Prince, who forthwith proceeded to lay the stone in due form.

The company present, assisted by the band, next sang the 117th Psalm. The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, addressing his Royal Highness in English, said:—"On the part of the natives of India and other strangers from distant lands, for whose benefit this institution was to be established, he begged to thank his Royal Highness for his kindness and consideration in performing the ceremony which had now been completed. Having since his arrival in England had opportunities of observing the great necessity which existed for an institution of the kind, he had thought it his duty to assist as far as lay in his power in its establishment; and through the unwearied benevolence of Colonel Hughes, Major Lavie, and the other gentlemen of the committee who had so earnestly and successfully exerted themselves in its behalf, he had now the happiness of seeing its first stone laid by his Royal Highness as an earnest of his approval of its object. He trusted that through God's blessing it might yet take a high place among the many useful institutions of this great metropolis, and he begged again to assure his Royal Highness of his heartfelt gratitude."

Colonel Sykes, the Chairman of the East India Company, also addressed his Royal Highness, and expressed to his Royal Highness the grateful acknowledgments of the subscribers for having given the invaluable prestige of his approval of their undertaking by his presence there that day, and by the part he had obligingly taken in the proceedings.

Prince Albert said: "It has, as you justly suppose, given me great pleasure to co-operate with you in the good work, the foundation of which has this day been laid. It appears to me to be our duty to assist and protect, as far as lies in our power, from the dangers and temptations to which their helplessness and ignorance expose them, the natives of remote regions who are brought to our shores, assisting in our commerce, and contributing by their labour to the riches of this country (Cheers)."

In accordance with Oriental custom bouquets were then presented to the Maharajah and the other native princes and gentlemen. The Maharajah then presented a bouquet to Prince Albert, with a handkerchief for her Majesty, which the Prince was graciously pleased to accept. The gentlemen of the Prince's suite were then presented, by some of the more distinguished natives of India, China, and Africa, with handkerchiefs having the elevation of the Strangers' Home imprinted on them. The band struck up the National Anthem, and his Royal Highness left amid the cheers of the people assembled at the ceremony. Handkerchiefs and bouquets were also presented to each of the Orientals who had assembled to the number of 200 to testify their interest in the proceedings.

## "THE BOTTLE OF SMOKE" AT THE ADELPHI.

This little piece continues to justify the favourable opinion we expressed of it on its production. The plot, as we have observed before, is remarkably slight, but the merriment which it elicits is unbounded. This is no doubt attributable in a great degree to the excellent acting of Wright, who plays the part with an evident relish of the humours of the situations. Pretty Miss Wyndham proves herself a most natural and earnest actress in the little part of *Lucy Merton*, and really seems the clever industrious artist she assumes to be. Our illustration represents the close of the piece, where Mr. Cambrison, convinced of his folly in suspecting *Lucy*, endeavours to make amends by turning fuchsia-doctor himself. We have no doubt but this merry little piece will have a long and prosperous run.

TOMB OF WILLIAM COBBETT.—Over the slab which has hitherto covered the grave of William Cobbett in the Churchyard of Farnham, Surrey, a tomb has just been erected by Mr. Thomas Milnes, the sculptor who executed the statue of Nelson recently put up in Norwich. The tomb is made of a durable stone from the quarry of Roch Abbey, in Yorkshire. It stands near the porch of the church, is of solid workmanship, oblong in form, and in style following the plainest old English architecture. On one panel the inscription, copied from the slab, is:—"William Cobbett, son of George and Anne Cobbett; born in the parish of Farnham, 9th of March, 1762. Enlisted into the 54th Regiment of Foot in 1784, of which regiment he became Sergeant-Major in 1785, and obtained his discharge in 1791. In 1794 he became a political writer. In 1832 was returned to Parliament for the borough of Oldham, and represented it till his death; which took place at Normandy Farm, in the adjoining parish of Ash, on the 18th of June, 1835." On the panel opposite:—"Anne Cobbett, Daughter of Thomas and Anne Reid, and wife of William Cobbett; born at Chatham, 28th of March, 1774. Married at Woolwich, 5th of February, 1792. Died in London, 19th of July, 1848."



## NEW BOOKS, &amp;c.

**MESSRS. HURST and BLACKETT**  
(Successors to Mr. Colburn) have just published the following New Works:—  
**MEMOIRS OF THE COURT OF THE REGENCY**, from Original Family Documents, by the Duke of BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS, K.G. 2 vols. 8vo. Cloth Portraits.  
**LAKE NGAMI: or, Explorations and Discoveries during Four Years' Wanderings in the Wilds of South-Western Africa.** By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON. Royal 8vo, with upwards of 50 Illustrations and Map. 30s.  
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These tickets (which in no case are transferable) will be available for One Month from the date of issue. They will enable the holders to proceed to Chester, thence to Bangor, Holyhead, and Dublin, from Dublin to Cork, thence on the picturesque River Lee, and within ten miles of the celebrated Harbour, Docks, and Naval Station of Queenstown (Cove); from Cork back to Malinbeg, and thence by the Mullaghmore Railway to the far-famed LAKES OF KILLARNEY.  
The Tourist can remain as long as convenient to himself at Chester, Bangor (for the inspection of the Britannia Tubular Bridge), Holyhead (the new Belge and Ocean Steam Railway), Dublin, Cork, and Killarney; the only condition being, that his return to the Station in England or Scotland at which he took his ticket must not be later than One Month from the date of his departure therefrom.  
Chester, May 10th, 1856.

**MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, 52, High Holborn, London.**—The largest Collection in the Kingdom of Rare Birds, Insects, and Birds' Eggs. Manufacturer of artificial coloured Birds' Eggs, at 5s. per gross; black ditto, 1s. per gross. Entomological apparatus in endless variety.—Pocket collecting boxes from 6d. each. A list of British butterflies and moths, English and Latin names; printed on one side only, for ladies, complete set of 34 parts, at 3d. each. A list of British Birds, printed on one side, 3d. by post. TAXIDERMIC, or Bird-Stuffing Made Easy, a work alike useful to the adept and beginner, price 2s. 6d. All post-office orders made payable in Holborn promptly attended to by JAMES GAIDNER.

**CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL for DISEASES**  
of the CHEST, Victoria-park.  
Out-patients relieved week ending 7th June .. .. 831  
New Cases admitted as Out-patients, ditto .. .. 121  
In-door Patients .. .. 25  
It was only on the personal responsibility of some members of the Committee that the museum was provided for opening and maintaining the new Hospital, and though the contributions obtained at the last Anniversary will, to a considerable extent, meet the pressing liabilities, the Committee desire to remind the friends of the "Quinty" that there is still a large debt upon the building, and that the annual income is altogether inadequate to defray the current expenditure. They therefore urgently appeal to them to relax in their efforts till the whole of the liabilities shall have been paid off, and the institution be provided with a permanent and sufficient income.  
Treasurer, H. EDWARD GURNEY, Esq., 6, Lombard-street.  
Bankers, Messrs. BARCLAY and CO., 34, Lombard-street.  
H. SEWELL, Honorary Secretary.  
RICHARD P. SLATER, Secretary.  
City Office, 6, Liverpool-street, June 10, 1856.

**TWO INVALIDS.—A PHYSICIAN** who is unmarried and has no family, and resides in an elegantly-furnished house, with pleasant and well-kept garden attached, in the heart of the city of London, is desirous of receiving into his house an INVALID GENTLEMAN as BOARDER, who would meet with every attention. Terms, from 13s. per week. For further particulars and references apply by letter, postpaid, addressed to L. S., care of John James, Esq., Surgeon, 15, Paul-mill, London.

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**M**





HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE STRANGERS' HOME, NEAR LIMEHOUSE CHURCH.—(SEE PAGE 670.)



SCENE FROM "A BOTTLE OF SMOKE," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.—(SEE PAGE 670.)